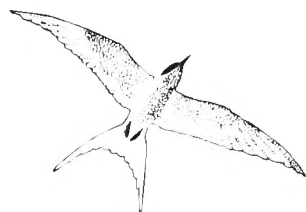


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A
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
B I R D S.

I L L U S T R A T E D

With a Hundred and one Copper Plates,
Engraven from the Life.

Published by the Author *E L E A Z A R A L B I N*,
and carefully colour'd by his Daughter and Himself,
from the Originals, drawn from the live Birds.

V O L. III.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the Author: And Sold by WILLIAM INNYS at the West-End of St.
Paul's; and JOHN BRINDLEY at the *King's Arms* in *New Bond-Street*.
MDCCXXXVIII.

To the L E A R N E D

Dr. *M E A D*,

Physician to His Majesty.

Honoured SIR,

THE great Honour You have been pleased to do me, in not only Subscribing to, but Encouraging my former Works, emboldens me now to confide in your worthy Patronage also to this.

And indeed I should not only be guilty of the highest Ingratitude for those many Favours I have received from You, if I should not with all possible Respect present this to You, but even be forgetful to myself,

D E D I C A T I O N

in depriving my Labours of that Reputation, which from your Patronage they will obtain.

And, as I have been very curious in this Collection of Birds to make it a satisfactory Addition to my former Volumes; so I hope it will be favoured with the same Esteem You have been pleased to have for my other Works, which is the highest Wish of,

Honoured Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

ELEAZAR ALBIN.

THE
P R E F A C E
T O T H E
R E A D E R.

THE Knowledge of Nature has been always a Study so agreeable, that it has been the Pursuit of the finest Genius's in all Ages. The greatest Men have applied themselves to it with the greatest Satisfaction to their own Minds and Instruction of the Publick, to whom we are obliged for their Labour.

I am persuaded that those who peruse this Work, will be satisfied that they never saw a Collection of Birds so intirely compleat in all its Branches as this is.

I have used all possible Care to come near to the Life in every particular Bird, and have represented to every one's View the great Variety and Beauty of Colours of each, with the nearest Approach to Nature that Art is capable of,

The PREFACE.

of, having made all the Drawings from each Bird itself, and not from any other Drawing or Copy

I need not put the Reader in mind how lifeless bare Descriptions only of Birds are, without the Representations of them in their proper natural Colours: To supply therefore this Defect has been the Scope and View of this Work.

And as nothing renders the Creation more admirable, than the beauteous Colours of the feather'd Part of it, and as nothing is more pleasing to many Persons than to keep these Creatures by them, for a Subject of their constant Admiration, therefore it is, that I have taken such Pains, to be so very exact in the most lively Representation of them in their most beautiful Colours.



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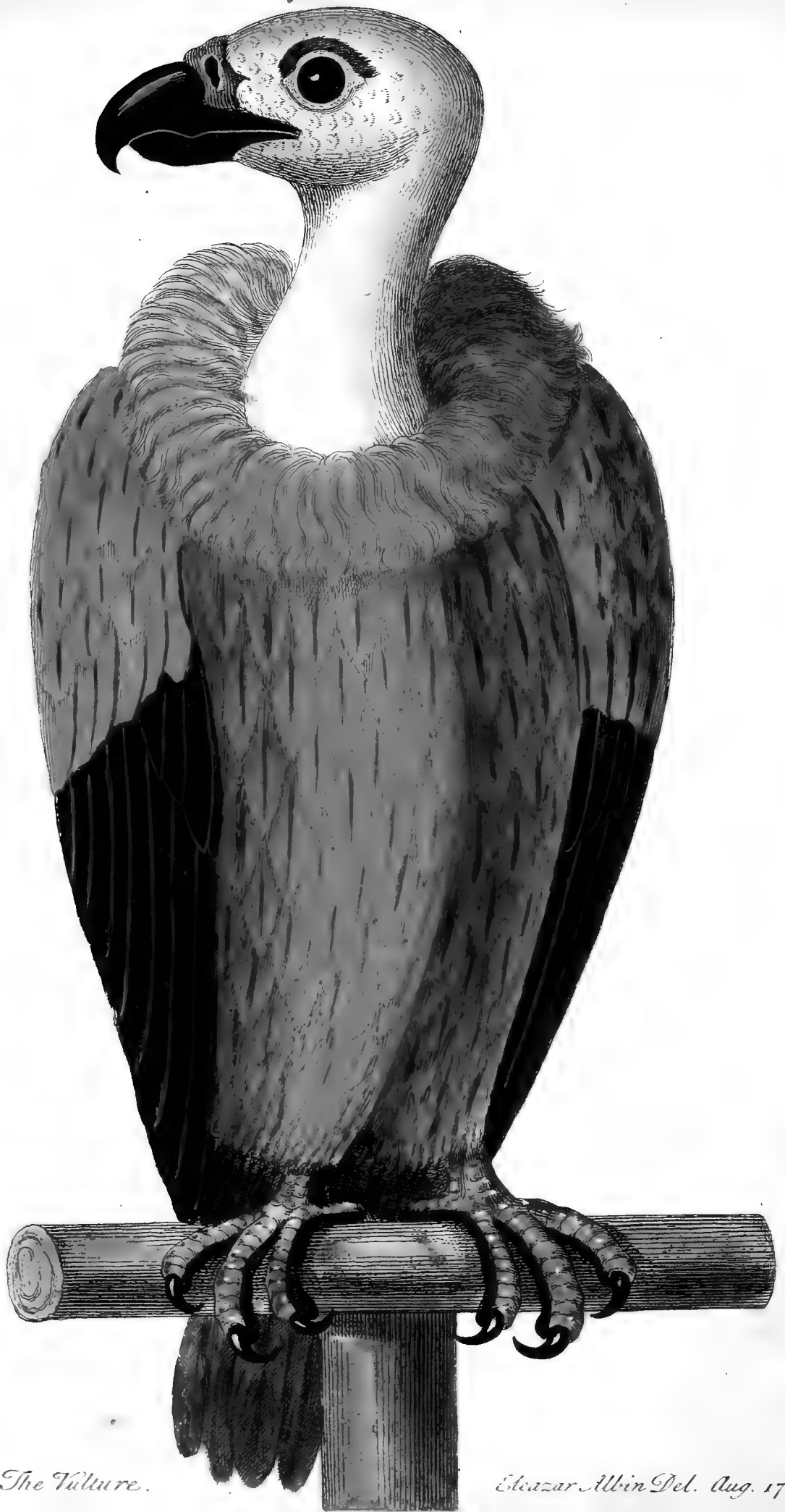
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Vulturis: Vultur: The Vulture.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 17. 1736.

The Vulture.

Numb. I.

THIS Bird is as large as an *Eagle*, its Bill is black and crooked at the End, after the manner of all the Vulture Kind. Its Eyes large, the Pupil black, the Irides of a yellowish flame Colour. Its Head and Neck bald, having a soft hairy Down instead of Feathers; at the lower part of its Neck is a round Ruff of Feathers very narrow and long, of a yellowish dun Colour. The whole Bird, excepting the Quill Feathers of the Wings and Tail, is of the same Colour. It was feathered down to its Feet, which were of an Ash Colour; the Talons black.

It is a fierce bold Bird, and will strike at any thing that comes near him : I saw him at *Tottenham-Court Fair*, where he was brought to be shewn; the Man who had it called it the *Eagle of the Sun*.



The Barberry Falcon.

Numb. II.

THE Beak of this Bird was black, the Nares yellow and open, the Irides of the Eye yellow, the Pupil Parti-Colour, in Circles of black and brown. The Head, Back, scapular Feathers, and first and second Row of covert Feathers of the Wings were of a pale blewish Ash Colour; the top of the Head and Back finely spotted with black; the Breast, Belly and Thighs were of a yellowish white, with a Shade of Blew on the upper part of the Breast; the Wings very long, reaching almost to the end of the Train; the third and eighth Feathers of the second Row of Coverts have a large Spot of white on each.

The Quill Feathers and the next incumbent on them are blackish with white Edges; the Thighs and lower part of the Belly are spotted with long black Spots like Ermin.

The Train is blewish with seven Rings of a dusky Colour; the Legs and Feet yellow, the Talons black.

It had a majestic and sprightly Look; this Bird I had out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

The



A Falcon from Barbarie

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 6. 1735.



The Cock Ringtail.

Eleazar Albin Del. Sep. 9 1736.

The Cock Ringtail or Henharrier.

Numb. III.

ITS Weight was eighteen Ounces, the Length from the Tip of the Beak to the End of the Train twenty two Inches, Breadth three Foot seven Inches, the Leg five Inches, being longer than in other Hawks; a yellow Skin covers the upper Chap reaching from the Root of the Beak beyond the Nostrils, the rest of the Beak is black, hooked and prominent, the lower Mandible streight.

The Pupil of the Eye black, the Irides yellow; it hath several white Feathers about the Eyes; the top of the Head and Back is of a dark ferrugineous Colour; it hath a Ring of yellow Feathers round the Neck.

The Wings are of a dark reddish brown, all the exterior Edges of the Feathers white, the Breast and Belly of a reddish yellow, the lower part of the Belly and Thighs more dilute.

The Rump is white, with two peculiar Spots of yellow like the Shape of a Diamond, on a *Card*; the Train is ten Inches long, made up of twelve Feathers of the same Colour of the Breast, excepting the two middlemost, which are of a dark ferrugineous Colour, with five dark Bars across the Train set at equal distances.

The Legs and Feet are yellow, the Talons black; this Bird was sent me by my Honoured Friend Sir *Robert Abdy* out of *Essex*. See the *Hen*, Vol. the second Numb. 5.

The Sparrow Hawk Cock.

Numb. IV.

THIS Bird is almost as big as a *Pigeon*; its Length from the point of the Beak to the end of its Tail is fourteen Inches, the distance between the Wings, when extended, twenty fix Inches.

The Beak is short, hooked, blew and black towards the Tip: the Basis of the upper Chap is covered with a green Sear. It hath an angular Appendix or Tooth on each side under the Nostrils. The Nostrils are oblong; the Palate blew; the Tongue thick, black, and a little cleft. The Irides of the Eyes yellow, the top of the Head, hind part of the Neck, Back, and Wings, of a dark Colour inclining to black; the Breast, Belly, and Thighs of a pale buff Colour, with waved reddish Lines across.

The Tail is about six Inches long, made up of twelve Feathers of an obscure dusky Colour, their Edges light brown; the Thighs are strong and fleshy, as in all Birds of Prey; the Legs long, slender, and yellow; the Toes also long; the outmost, as in other Hawks, being joyned to the middlemost by a Membrane below; the Talons black; it lays five Eggs, white and spotted near the blunt End, with a Circle as it were a Coronet of blood red Spots. It feeds only upon Birds, never touching Beetles or other Insects, for its bigness it is a very bold Bird, and is frequently trained up and made for Hawking.

See the Hen, Vol. first Numb. 5.



^{Lock}
The Sparrow Hawk, Accipiter Fringillarius E. Albin Del: 1737.



The Cook Windhonor — E. Alvin fecit 1737

The Windhover Cock.

Numb. V.

THIS Bird weighed ten Ounces: Its length, from the point of the Beak to the end of the Tail, was fourteen Inches and a quarter: Its breadth, or distance between the Wings, extended two Foot and a half; the Beak short, prominent, hooked, and sharp pointed: The Base of the upper Chap covered with a Skin or Membrane, in which are the Nostrils, the middle part of the Beak next the Sear is white, the rest of a dark blew: Where it begins to bend it hath a Tooth or Angle, which is received in a Dent or Cavity in the lower Chap. The Nostrils are round; the Tongue cleft; the Eye-lids yellow; the Eyes defended by prominent Rows; it hath a wide Mouth, and the Palate blew.

The Head is great; the Crown flat, inclining to an Ash Colour; the Back, Shoulders and covert Feathers of the Wings ferrugineous, marked with dark Spots; the Rump cinereous; the Breast and Belly pale ferrugineous, varied with dark Lines drawn downwards; the lower Belly is spotted with large Spots of a dusky Colour.

The Flag-Feathers of the Wings were in number twenty four, the exterior of which were black, their exterior Edges white, those next the Body reddish, with a Spot at the End of each; the under side of the Wing white, with dusky Spots: The Train was made up of twelve Feathers, the outmost Tips white, then succeeds a black Bar or Ring of an Inch broad, the rest of the Feathers being of a rusty Ash Colour. The Legs and Feet of a lovely yellow, and the Talons black. It had a Gall: In the Stomach was found *Beetles* and *Fur* of *Mice*; *Koistrels* are often reclaimed and trained up for Fowling, they catch not only small Birds, but also young *Partridges*.

The black Wing'd Horn'd Owl.

Numb. VI.

IT was twice as big as the *lesser Horn Owl*; its Bill black, the Irides of the Eyes of a shining Orange Colour; the Head brown variegated with long Marks of black; the Horns not so large as in the others of this kind; the Rings or Hoods that encompass the Face, dark brown, mixed with some white Hair here and there, the Back and Wings almost black; the Breast, Belly, and Thighs of a dusky yellow, with long Marks of brown and white. The Tail was made up of twelve dusky yellow Feathers, having twelve Cross Bars on each, set at equal distances from each other.

The Legs were feathered down to the Feet which were of a reddish yellow; the Talons long, crooked and black; they are found near *Bologna* and other Places in *Italy*. The Situation of the Toes agrees with those of the *great Horn Owl*, having three before and one behind. This Bird I had out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

The



The Black Wing'd Horn Owl.

E. Albin Del: 1737.



The great Brown Owl.

E. Albin Del. 1737.

The large Brown Owl.

Numb. VII.

THIS Bird was as big again as the common *brown Owl*: Its Bill black; the Irides of the Eyes of a lovely shining yellow, with a Circle of black Feathers round each. The Hoods round the Face white, intermixt with some light brown Feathers; the top of the Head, Back and Wings brown, with large Marks of a dark dusky brown, with some Spots of white on the upper part of the Wings; the Breast and Belly of a pale yellowish dun, with long slender dark Marks in the middle of each Feather; their out Edges white; the Thighs, Legs, and Feet more dilute without any Spots and feathered down to the Toes end. The Talons black; the Tail was made up of twelve pale dun Feathers, with three dusky Bars in each towards the lower part of the Tail. This fine Bird I had out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*; it differs from our *brown Owl* both in the Bigness and Colour of its Feathers.

See Vol. the first, Plate the 9th.

The Black Owl.

Numb. VIII.

THIS Bird was about the bigness of the common *brown Owl*, it weighed eleven Ounces and a half; its length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail, fourteen Inches and a half, the breadth when the Wings were extended, two Foot and eleven Inches, the Bill an Inch and a quarter long, of a yellow Colour. The Eyes were large, the Irides yellow; both upper and lower Eye-lid terminate in a Membrane, having black Edges. The Ear Holes were great and furnished with Valves.

It was for the apparent Magnitude of the Bird very light, full of Feathers, a Wreath or Hood of stiff Feathers reaching beyond the Ears, encompasses the Face and Eyes, and ends under the Chin, like a Woman's Hood; within this is another Circle of Feathers, the Tips of both are of a light blewish Ash Colour; a Circle of dark Feathers encompasses the Eyes, which are large and bright, and makes it look very beautiful.

The top of the Head, Back, Wings and Tail, were of a dark brown spotted with black, the Breast and Belly of a blewish Ash Colour, shadowed and motled with dusky brown.

The Legs were feathered down to the Feet, the upper side of the Toes dusky, the under side or sole of the Foot callous, and of a yellowish Colour, as it were granulated with little Knobs. The inner side of the Claw of the outer Fore-toe is flattened into an Edge, the better to hold its Prey.

The



The Black Owl.

Eleazar Albin Del. July 26. 1735.



The Bird of Paradise.

Numb. IX.

THE *Manucodiata*, or Bird of Paradise, for bigness and shape of Body, comes near to a Swallow: The Feathers investing it are of several Colours, very beautiful and lovely to behold: The Head like that of a Swallow, and large for the smallness of the Body; the Bill somewhat longer than that of the Swallow. No less than ten sorts of Birds of Paradise are described by Naturalists; which differ in Size, Figure, or Colour, from each other. There has been divers Stories delivered by the antient Authors concerning these Birds, that in former Ages were generally received and accepted for true, even by Men of Learning, which are now discovered to be Fables; and rejected and exploded by all Men: Such as their wanting Feet and Legs; that they lived upon Celestial Dew; that they flew perpetually without any Intermission, and took no rest but on High in the Air, their Wings being spread; that they were never taken alive, but that they always fell down dead upon the Ground, &c. These most beautiful Birds (as *Aldrovandus* reports) are called by the Inhabitants of the *Molucca Islands*, *Manucodiatae*, that is God's Birds, and are had in great Esteem and Veneration. They are called Birds of Paradise; both for the excellent Shape and Beauty of their Bodies, also because where they are bred, whence they come, and whither they betake themselves, is altogether unknown, since they are only found dead upon the Earth; so that the Vulgar imagine them to drop out of Heaven, or Paradise, all which things are now sufficiently known to be false and fabulous both by Eye Witnesses, and by the Birds themselves brought over entire. As for that Particular of their wanting Legs, these Birds are well known to have their Legs strong and armed with crooked Talons, as being the Members of Birds of Prey. They are said to set upon small Birds and kill and eat them. This Bird I had out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

The Hen Maccaw.

Numb. X.

IT'S length from the tip of its Beak, to the end of its Tail, was thirty Inches: The Body equals that of a well fed Capon: The Beak hooked, making an exact Semicircle, the top of the Head, upper side of the Neck, the Back and Wings, and upper side of the Tail, of a very pleasant blew or azure Colour; the Throat, Breast, Belly, Thighs, Rump, and under side of the Tail, of a lovely yellow. The Tail was about eighteen Inches long.

The Legs are very short and thick, of an ash Colour, as are also the Feet, armed with great, crooked, black Talons; it differs from the Cock, which is of a beautiful scarlet and blew Colours. *See the Cock, Vol. the second Numb. 17.*

These *Maccaws* are the largest of all the Parrot kind, and bear a good Price, being commonly sold for ten Guineas. This Bird seems to be the same with that *Aldrovandus* calls the greatest *blew and yellow Maccaw*, and likewise the *Maccaw* called *Ararauna* by the *Brasilians* described by *Margravius*.



The Blue Macaw.

E. Albin Del: 1737.



Psittacus Viridis & Luteus Barbadosis. The Green & Yellow Parrot from Barbadoes. Eleaz. Allin Del. Nov. 6. 1736.

The Barbadoes Parrot.

Numb. XI.

IT was as big as a large tame *Pigeon*. Its Bill was of a Horn Colour, the Irides of the Eyes of a beautiful Saffron Colour, the Pupil black, which it could contract and enlarge at pleasure; the Eye was incircled with a Skin of a cinereous Colour; on the fore part of the Head it was of a pale ash Colour, encompassed with a beautiful yellow, which reaches round the sides of the Face, and under the Throat. The top of the Head, Back, Breast, and Belly, of a lovely green, the Thighs yellow, as was also the upper scapular Feathers of the Wings; the first three exterior covert Feathers of the Wings are of a fine blew, the next Row of Coverts red, the first six Quill-Feathers were of a dark purplish blew; the Tail was composed of twelve Feathers, of a beautiful green Colour, its Legs feathered down to the Feet, which were of a cinereous ash Colour, the Talons black.

This Bird was as tame and good humoured, as he was beautiful, suffering his Mistress to play with him, as with a Dog; he also talked very prettily; he was brought from *Barbadoes* by a *Captain* which traded to the *West Indies*.

The Cockatoo, or White Crested Parrot.

Numb. XII.

IT was about the bigness of a large tame *Pigeon*, its Bill black, the Irides of the Eye red, the Pupil black, the Skin round the Eye ash Colour; the whole Body, Wings, and Tail was white, with a Tincture of yellow: It had a Crest of Feathers on its Head, which it would set up when it was displeased; its Legs and Feet were of a greenish ash Colour, the Talons black.

It was a pretty tame and familiar Bird, would come on the Hand, and suffer himself to be handled, repeating the Word Cockatoo several times, which was all the Words he could pronounce.

I saw this Bird at Mr. *Bland's* at the *Tiger* on *Tower Hill*, where I drew the Picture.

Mr. *Nathaniel Oldham* had one of these Birds, as large as one of the *Maccaws*, all white excepting the under part of his Crest, which was of a fine scarlet Colour, and when he set it up, made him look very beautiful.



The Crested Parrot or Cockatoo.

Eleazar Albin Del. July 28. 1735.





1. Parroquet, from Angola.

Eleazar Allen Del. July 30. 1735.

The Angola Paroquet.

Numb. XIII.

THIS beautiful Bird was a small matter bigger than a *Turtle Dove*, its Bill is of a greenish ash Colour, its Head, Back, Breast, Belly, and scapular Feathers of the Wings, were of a beautiful Gold yellow, with Shades of bright scarlet.

The covert Feathers of the Wings green, except the two outermost in the second Row of Coverts, which was blew, as was also the Quill-Feathers. The Tail long and forked, of a yellowish green Colour, the Legs, and Feet of a red ferrugineous Colour.

This Bird was brought from *Angola*, on the Coast of *Guinea*, and was in the Possession of a Gentleman near the Custom-House, who was pleased to let me draw its Picture.

These Paroquets are likewise brought from the *East-Indies*, and are found chiefly in the midland Countries; they roost and build on the highest Trees; they fly in Companies, and with great Noise, as doth the whole Tribe of Parrots; they will learn to pronounce some words, if they are kept tame.

A Paroquet from Bengall.

Numb. XIV.

THIS Bird is of the bigness of the lesser sized *Parrots*, the upper Mandible is of a buff Colour, the under of a blackish, the back part of the Head of a pale red, with a Shade of purple, the Throat black, with a small Ring of the same round its Neck; the Breast, Belly, and Thighs of a pale yellowish green; the Back and Wings of a fine grass green; the Tail was composed of four Feathers, the two middlemost the longest; their upper sides of a grass green, the under sides of a pale yellow; the Legs of a light cinereous ash Colour. This Bird I had of Mr. *Dandridge*: It was brought to him from *Bengall*, in the Year 1737, and is called by the Natives *Fridatutah*.





This Bird was brought from Bengai in 1734 & is call'd by the Natives Fridytutah. C. Adels 1755





Paroquet from the East India.

E. Albin del. June 21. 1796.

The Small green Paroquet from East India.

Numb. XV.

THIS Bird is a small matter bigger than the Sky Lark, its Bill of a dusky yellow, and hooked, as all the Parrot kind are; the Pupil of the Eyes black, the fore part of the Head and Throat of a fine scarlet Colour, the hind part of the Head, Back, Breast, and Wings of a beautiful green Colour; the Feathers of the Rump of a Bright blewish green, the Tail short; the three outmost Feathers on each side are of a scarlet Colour, with a black Border, and the Tips green, the Legs and Feet of a grisly cinereous Colour; they are a tame beautiful Bird; the Cock and Hen are commonly kept in a Cage together; the Head of the Hen is not of so fine a red, as that of the Cock; they are sold for two Guineas a Pair, and may be had at Mr. *Bland's*, at the *Tiger on Tower Hill*.

*The*

The Wood Crow from Switzerland.

Numb. XVI.

THIS Bird is about the bigness of a common Hen, its Bill is red, long and fit to thrust into narrow Chinks and Holes of the Earth, Trees, Walls, and Rocks, to fetch out Grubs and Insects lurking there. It also feeds on Grasshoppers, Crickets, the Grubs of the Cockchafer, little Fish and Frogs. Its Head is of a dusky yellow, with Shades of red; it hath a Crest on the hinder part of the Head hanging down; the Body, Wings and Tail are of a dark green, with a Shade of Purple; the Legs and Feet of the Colour of the Bill; they build for the most part in high Walls of demolished or ruinous Towers, which are common in *Switzerland*; they fly very high; they lay two or three Eggs; the Young fly about the beginning of *June*, and if taken before they can fly are easily fed and made tame, so as to fly out into the Fields and return of their own accord. The young ones are commended for good Meat, and counted a Dainty; their Flesh is sweet and their Bones tender. Those that take them out of the Nests, are wont to leave one in each, that they may the more willingly return the following Year.

They are called in *Switzerland* *Waldrapp*, and *Steinrapp*, that is Wood-Crows, because they delight to live in woody, mountainous, and desert Places; where they build in Rocks and old forsaken Towers. This Bird I had out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

*The*



Wood Cuckoo from Switzerland.

E. Aldin del. June 22, 1730



This Bird was brought from Bengall in the year 1734 and is call'd the Dial Bird. Clear: Albin Del: May 21. 1757.



The Hen Dial Bird brought from Bengal in 1734.

E. Albin Del: 1737.

The Dial Bird or Bengall Magpie.

Numb. XVII. XVIII.

THIS Bird was a Cock, it was about the bigness of the Song Thrush; the Bill black, the Edges towards the Angle yellow, the Irides of the Eyes yellow, the Head, Back, and Breast black, with a cast of blew; the Belly and Thighs white, as was also the under side of the Tail; the scapular and first six Quill-Feathers black; the first row of Coverts, and the upper Quill-Feathers white, the Legs and Feet brown.

The Bill of the Hen was of a dark Colour, inclining to black, the Irides of the Eyes yellow; the Head, Neck, Back, and Breast, of a dusky Colour; the Belly, and Thighs white, the first six Feathers of the Coverts and Quills was black, the rest of the Wing white. The Tail was composed of twelve Feathers of equal length, the upper side of a dusky Colour, the under side white, the Legs and Feet brown. These Birds were brought from *Bengall*, in the Year 1734, and are called by the Natives the *Dial Bird*. It is now in the Possession of Mr. *Dandridge*, who was pleased to let me draw it.

The Baniahbow from Bengall.

Numb. XIX.

THIS Bird was something bigger than the *Missel Bird*; its Bill thick, towards the base of a yellow Colour, ending in a sharp Point; the Nostrils large, the Irides of the Eyes of a beautiful yellow Colour, the Pupil black; the Head, Back, and Wings of a light brown; the exterior Edges of the covert and Quill-Feathers white; the Breast, Belly, and Thighs more dilute; the Tail was made up of twelve Feathers, of a dusky Colour; the Legs and Feet yellow; it was brought from *Bengall* in the Year 1734, and is now in the Possession of Mr. *Dandridge*, who was pleased to give me the liberty of drawing it.

*The*



This Bird came from Bengal in 1734. & is call'd by the Natives, the Beniahbow. C. A. 1737.



The Yellow Bird from Bengall.

Eleazar Albin Del. Sep. 16 1736.

The yellow Bird, from Bengall.

Numb. XX.

THIS Bird was about the bigness of a *Fieldfare*; its Bill an Inch and a quarter long, strong and ending in a short Point, of a pale red Colour; the Pupil of the Eye black, the Irides white, a broad black Line encompassing the Eye, and ending in a Point on the side of the Head; the top of the Head, Breast, Belly and Thighs were of a most beautiful yellow Colour, as were also the two outer Feathers on each side the Tail; the eight middle Feathers black.

The scapular and Quill-Feathers black, their exterior Edges white, excepting the three first Feathers, of the first and second Row of Coverts, which are yellow.

The Legs and Feet were of an ash Colour. A drawing from the Life of this curious Bird was brought from *Bengall* to Mr. *Dandridge*, who was pleased to let me make a drawing from it.



The Contra, from Bengall.

Numb. XXI.

THIS Bird is about the bigness of a *Fieldfare*, its Bill of a pale orange Colour; from the base of the upper Mandible goes a broad white Mark which furrounds the Eye on each side; it has a tuft of white Feathers under the Eyes; the top of the Head and Throat are black; a Ring of a dirty white encompasses the back side of the Neck; a Line of white from each Eye encompasses the hind part of the Head, almost touching the Ring on the Neck; the Back, Wings and Tail are black, excepting six long Marks of white on the Coverts of the Wings; the Breast, Belly, and Thighs are white, the Legs and Feet of a yellowish brown. It was brought from *Bengall* in the Year 1734, and is now in the Possession of Mr. *Dandridge*, who gave me leave to draw it.

*The*



Eleazar Albin: March 4. 1737.

This Bird was brought from Bengall in the year 1734: and is Called by the Natives the Contra.







The Bengall Woodpecker.

Numb. XXII.

THIS Bird is of the same bigness of our *English green Woodpecker*; the Bill is of a light ash Colour, blunt at the End; the Tongue long, ending in a Horney Substance, as in the rest of this kind; the fore part of the Head and Throat are motled with small dusky and white Feathers; under the Eyes is a Tuft of white Feathers, pointing backwards; it had a Crest of scarlet Feathers, hanging down behind the Head, the back part of the Neck black; the Back and Wings are of a yellowish green, the scapular part of them dark brown, with large white Spots; the four first prime Feathers black, with six Marks of white across them, at equal distances; the Throat and Breast white, with large long Spots of black, the Belly white, the Edges of the Feathers dusky, the Thighs and lower Belly near the Vent white, without any Marks or Spots.

The Tail is made up of ten black stiff Feathers, bending inwards; the Legs and Toes of a dark ash Colour, the bottoms of the Feet redish brown. It was brought from *Bengall* in the Year 1737, and is now in the Possession of Mr. *Dandridge*.

The lesser black Woodpecker.

Numb. XXIII.

ITS length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail is six Inches; the Breadth, when the Wings were expanded, eleven Inches and a half; the Bill was an Inch and a half long, of a brown Colour; the Tongue long, as in other Woodpeckers; the Irides of the Eyes whitish, the fore part of the top of the Head was black, the hind part red; the rest of the Bird was black, excepting the Edge of the scapular part of the Wing, and under the Vent, where it had some white Feathers; the Legs and Feet were yellowish, the Claws black; the Tongue long and stiff, as in other *Woodpeckers*: This Bird I had from a Gentleman very curious in Birds, &c. he told me it came from *New England*.

*The*



The leucis black Woodpecker.

E. Albin Del. 1737.



The Hamburg Treecreeper.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 16. 1735.

The Hamburgh Tree Creeper.

Numb. XXIV.

THIS Bird is something bigger than a *Sparrow*; its Bill is black, the Irides of the Eyes yellow, the top of the Head and Neck of a redish brown, with a cast of purple; the under part of the Neck and Throat is divided across with broad Streaks of brown and white; the Back and Breast of a yellowish brown, with long black Spots, as was also the scapular Feathers of the Wings, except the last Row next the Coverts, which were white; the first Row of Coverts dark brown, their exterior Edges white, the last Row of Coverts white, the prime Feathers of the Wings light yellowish brown.

The Tail was made up of twelve Feathers, the middlemost being the longest, the upper side of a dark brown, the under side white; as was also the lower part of the Belly and Thighs.

This Bird is common in *Hamburgh*; it is observed when among a Row of Trees to climb up the first, searching it all round, and then to come down again on the Body of the Tree to the Ground, going on to the next Tree, and so from one Tree to another, till it has searched them all, making very little use of its Wings while amongst the Trees; it feeds on Beetles and other Insects.

This Bird I had from Mr. *Casteil*, who gave me this account of it, from his own Observation, when he was in that Country.

The small Tree Creeper.

Numb. XXV.

IT is a very small Bird, a little bigger than a golden *Wren*; it hath a long slender sharp Bill, bending downwards like a Bow, the upper part of a dark Colour, the nether white at the Base, and black at the Tip; the Tongue not longer than the Bill, wherein it differs from the *Woodpeckers*, yet hard and stiff at the Point, and sharp like a Goad; the Irides of the Eyes of a dark hazel Colour.

The Throat, Breast and Belly are white; the Head, Back and Wings of a fulvous red, inclining to a fox Colour, intermixed with white and black Specks; the Tail consists of ten Feathers only, as does the *Woodpeckers*, and is very long for the bigness of the Bird, *Viz.* two Inches and a half, sharp pointed, stiff, of a dusky red, or redish dun Colour.

The Feet are of a light brown, the Legs short; the Feet have long Toes, all armed with very long, sharp, white Claws, especially the back Toe, which it hath extraordinary long, like a *Lark*.

It runs up the Bodies and Boughs of Trees, having its Feet and Tail fitly disposed for that purpose.

It is frequent in *England*, and builds in the Hollows of Trees, after the manner of *Woodpeckers*, and lays a great number of Eggs, sometimes not fewer than twenty.



The Tree Creeper.

Certhia.

Eleazar Albin. Del. Sep. 18. 1736.



Ficedula cannaletina. The Fig-eater.

Eleazar Albin Del. Sep. 5. 1735.

The Fig-eater.

Numb. XXVI.

THIS is a small long bodied Bird, its Bill slender, and of a dark reddish Colour; the top of the Head, Back and Tail of a dusky red, cinereous and yellow Mixture; it hath the same number of Wing and Tail Feathers as in other small Birds; the Quill and Coverts more dark than the rest; their exterior Edges white, on the Throat is a large Spot of white, the Breast yellow, spotted with black; the under part of the Belly and Thighs white, the Legs of a pale reddish Colour. This Bird I had out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

Mr. *Willoughby* in his *Ornithology* makes fix or seven Kinds of this Bird. See *Chap. V. page 216.*



The Smirna Kingfisher.

Numb. XXVII.

THIS Bird was about three times as big as our *Kingfisher*; its Bill long and thick at the Base, ending in a sharp Point, of a red Colour; the Irides of the Eyes white, the top of the Head and Neck brown, as was also the lower part of the Belly and Thighs; a broad Stripe of white crosses the Breast, and ends under the scapular of the Wings; the Back, Wings and Tail are all over of a dark green; the Legs and Feet of a beautiful red. This Bird was shot by *Consul Sherrard* in a River of *Smirna*, and brought over by him preserved in Spirits of Wine, from which I made a drawing exactly like the Bird.

*The*



The Smyrna Kingfisher.

Eleazar. Wien Del. July 23. 1787





This Bird was brought from Bengal in 1734: and is the Alcedo Major Bengalensis. E.N. 1737.

The large Kingfisher from Bengall.

Numb. XXVIII.

THIS Bird was as large as our *Thrush*; its Bill was three Inches long, of a scarlet Colour, very thick at the Base, and ending in a sharp Point; the Irides of the Eyes of a lovely yellow; the Head and upper side of the Neck, and upper part of the Back brown; the Throat, Breast and part of the Belly white, on each side of which it had five large Spots of brown; the lower part of the Back, Wings and Tail of a beautiful light blewish green, excepting the Coverts of the Wings, which were brown; the lower Belly and Thighs brown.

The Legs were short, and the Toes long, both of an orange Colour. It was brought from *Bengall* in the Year 1734, and is now in the Possession of Mr. *Dandridge*, who was pleased to lend it me to draw the Picture.



The small Kingfisher from Bengall.

Numb. XXIX.

THIS Bird is of the bigness of our *Kingfisher*, in *Vol. the first Numb. 54*; its Bill of a scarlet Colour; on the Forehead adjoining to the Bill was a Spot of yellow, and under the Throat a large Spot of white, a broad black Line from the Bill intervening, and encompassing the Eyes.

The top of the Head was of a dirty red, under that a Line of dark blew, separated from the Back by a broad Stripe of white; the Back was of a dark blew, the Wings of a dark ferrugineous Colour, the Rump and upper side of the Tail red; the under side of the Neck, the Breast, Belly, and Thighs, and under side of the Tail, were of a beautiful yellow Colour; the Legs and Feet scarlet. This Bird was sent from *Bengall*, and is now in the Possession of Mr. *Dandridge*, who was pleased to let me draw it.





The Bengall Kingfisher. Alcedo Bengalensis.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 4. 1735.





This Bird was brought from Bengal in 1734, & is the Merops Bengalensis. C. Albin Del: 1737.

The Bengall Bee-Eater.

Numb. XXX.

IT is almost as big as the Song *Thrush*; its length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail is twelve Inches; Breadth, when the Wings are expanded, eighteen Inches; its Bill is black, thick at the Base, bending downwards, from the tip to the Angles of the Mouth almost two Inches long; the Irides of the Eyes of a beautiful red; from the Corners of the Mouth, through the Eyes on each side is extended a black Stroke; from the Base of the upper Chap over the Eye, and under the Chin are bright, but pale blew Feathers; the top and back part of the Head is of a dusky yellow; the Back and Wings of a yellowish green; the tips of the Quill-Feathers of the Wings brown; the Breast and Belly of a light green; the Thighs and lower part of the Belly, near the Vent, of a pale yellow, intermixt with green; the Tail was made up of twelve Feathers, the five outermost on each side were three Inches long, of a yellow and green Mixture, the two middlemost were six Inches long, of a dusky Colour, ending in sharp Points; the Legs are very short, but thick for the length; the fore Toes are joined together as far as the first Joint, as in the *Kingfisher*; both Legs and Feet black. This Bird was brought from *Bengall* in the Year 1734, and is in the Possession of Mr. *Dandridge*; I believe this to be a Cock Bird.

See the Hen Vol. the second Numb. 44.

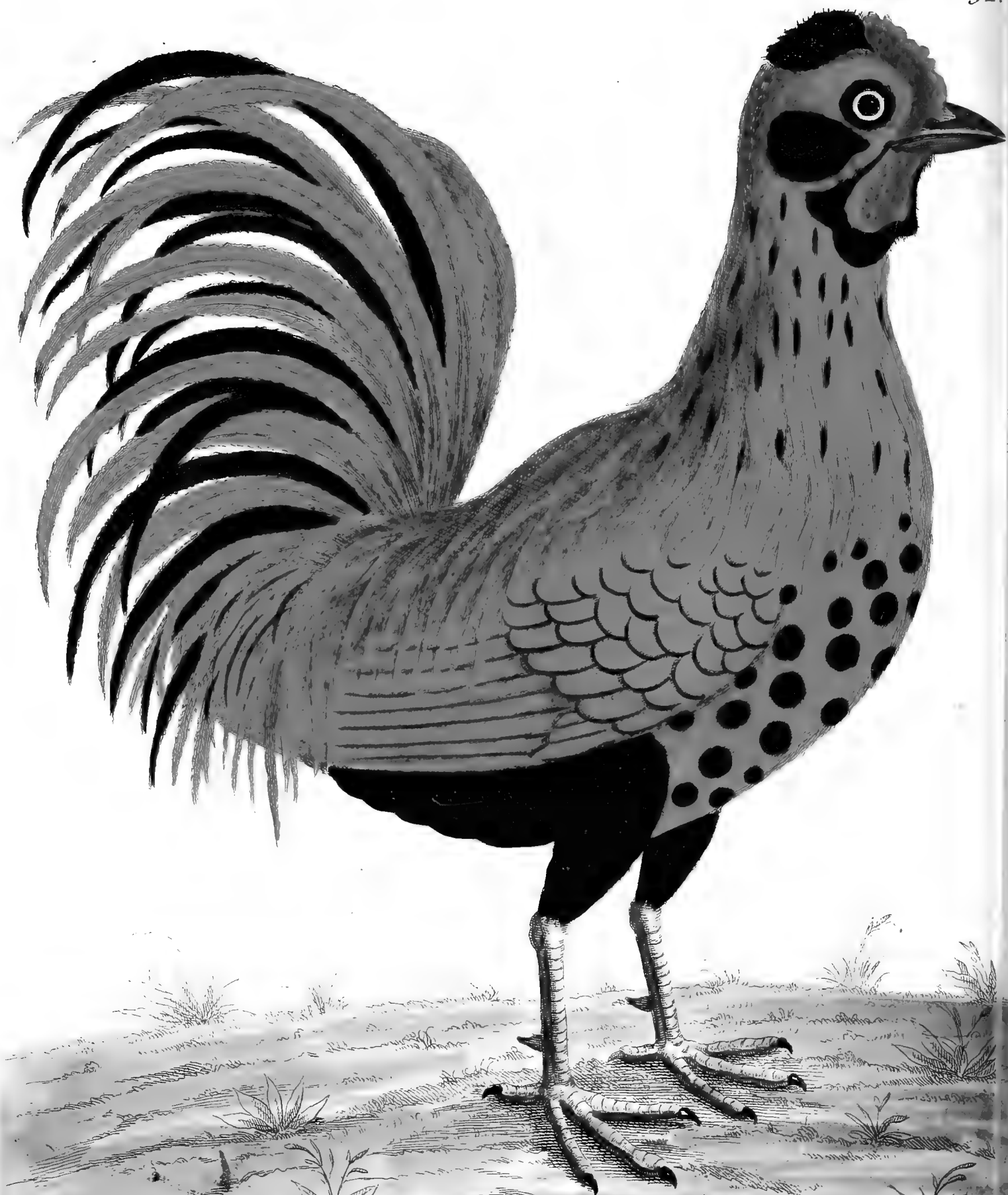
The Ostrich.

Numb. XXXI.

IT is the greatest of all Birds, the Head is small, depressed or flat-crown'd, like a *Goose's*; the Bill also is compressed, and compared with the Body, very small, of a triangular Figure, and Horn Colour, the End being blackish; the slit of the Mouth is large, reaching so far that its Angles lie directly under the Eyes. The Eyes are great with Hazel-Coloured *Irides*. The Head and Neck, and almost as far as the Breast, are bare of Feathers, as also the Thighs, the Head and Neck are covered with a certain Down, or thin set Hairs instead of Feathers; the sides under the Wings, and the Thighs are absolutely bare, and of a Flesh Colour; the Wings are small, and unuseful for flying, designed by Nature, only to assist the Bird in running, being spread and moved; the Feathers in the Back of the Cock are black, in the Hen dusky, with light brown Edges, the large Quill-Feathers of the Wings and Tail are purely white, the latter is thick, bushy and round, and not to be spread as in other Birds, and are in great Request with Soldiers for their Hats; its Neck and Legs are very long; it hath but two Toes, wanting the Back-toe and inmost Fore-toe, the outer was five Inches and a half long, the other eight, armed with a strong Claw; the Toes are connected with a thick strong Membrane, as far as the first Joint.

It swallows *Iron, Leather, Grass, Bread, Hair*, and whatever else you offer it promiscuously: Howbeit it doth not concoct Iron or other hard things, but voids them intire by Stool. These Birds are bred in the Defarts of *Arabia*, and in *Africa*, and sometimes are seen in great Companies; they lay very large Eggs, which they bury in the Sand; they are hatched by the heat of the Sun, the old ones taking no farther care of them.





Hamburg Cock.

E. Alvin del. June 21. 173

The Hamburgh Cock.

Numb. XXXII.

THIS Bird is of a peculiar Breed, which is brought from *Hamburgh* by our Merchants; he is of a stately Carriage, losing none of his height; his Bill was thick at the Base, ending in a sharp Point; the Irides of the Eyes are of a lovely yellow, encompassed with a Circle of dark Feathers, under which was a Tuft of black Feathers, which covered his Ear; his rose Comb reached but half way on his Head, the hinder part of the Crown was invested with dark brown Feathers, inclining to black, as was also the Throat below the Gills; his Neck was cloathed with long hackle Feathers, of a red and orange coloured Mixture, the Points of some of them black; the Breast and Belly, as far as the Thighs, of the same Colour, with large round Spots of black; the Thighs and lower Belly of a velvet black (which has given some of the Ladies the occasion of calling him velvet Breeches); the hind part of his Neck and Back was of a darker red, his Wings something paler, the exterior Edges of the Feathers dark brown; the Tail was made up of red, black, and orange coloured long Feathers elegantly reflected or arcuate; his Legs and Feet of a lead Colour; the bottoms or soles of the Feet yellowish. This fine Cock was sent me by my honoured Friend Sir *Robert Abdy*, from his Seat at *Albys* in *Essex*.

The

Bantam Cock.

Numb. XXXIII.

THIS little Cock was all Life and Courage, fighting any Cock that he could come at, although as big again as himself, also Dogs, Cats, or any other thing which came in his way; his Bill was reddish; the Irides of the Eyes red; on his Crown a fine rose Comb, a Tuft of white Feathers covered his Ears; his Neck and Back were clothed with long hackle Feathers, of a yellow and orange Colour intermixt; his Breast, Belly and Thighs black; from the Thighs grew long stiff Feathers reaching beyond his Knees two Inches, which they call Boots; his Legs were also feathered down to his Toes; the Tail was made up of twelve stiff black Feathers, two large Sickle Feathers, and several small slender ones incumbent on it. The original Breed of these Fowls are brought from *Bantam in India*.

The Bantam Hen.

Numb. XXXIV.

THEY are of divers Colours, but I took this for one of the most beautiful ones; her Bill was of a yellowish horn Colour; she had a small red Comb; the side of her Face round about her Eyes was red, and void of Feathers; her Ears were covered with a Tuft of brown; on the Top of her Head were some small white Feathers; her Body, Wings and Tail yellow, motled very thick all over with Marks and Spots of dark Colour; she was booted and feathered down to her Toes, as all of the true *Bantam* kind are.

The



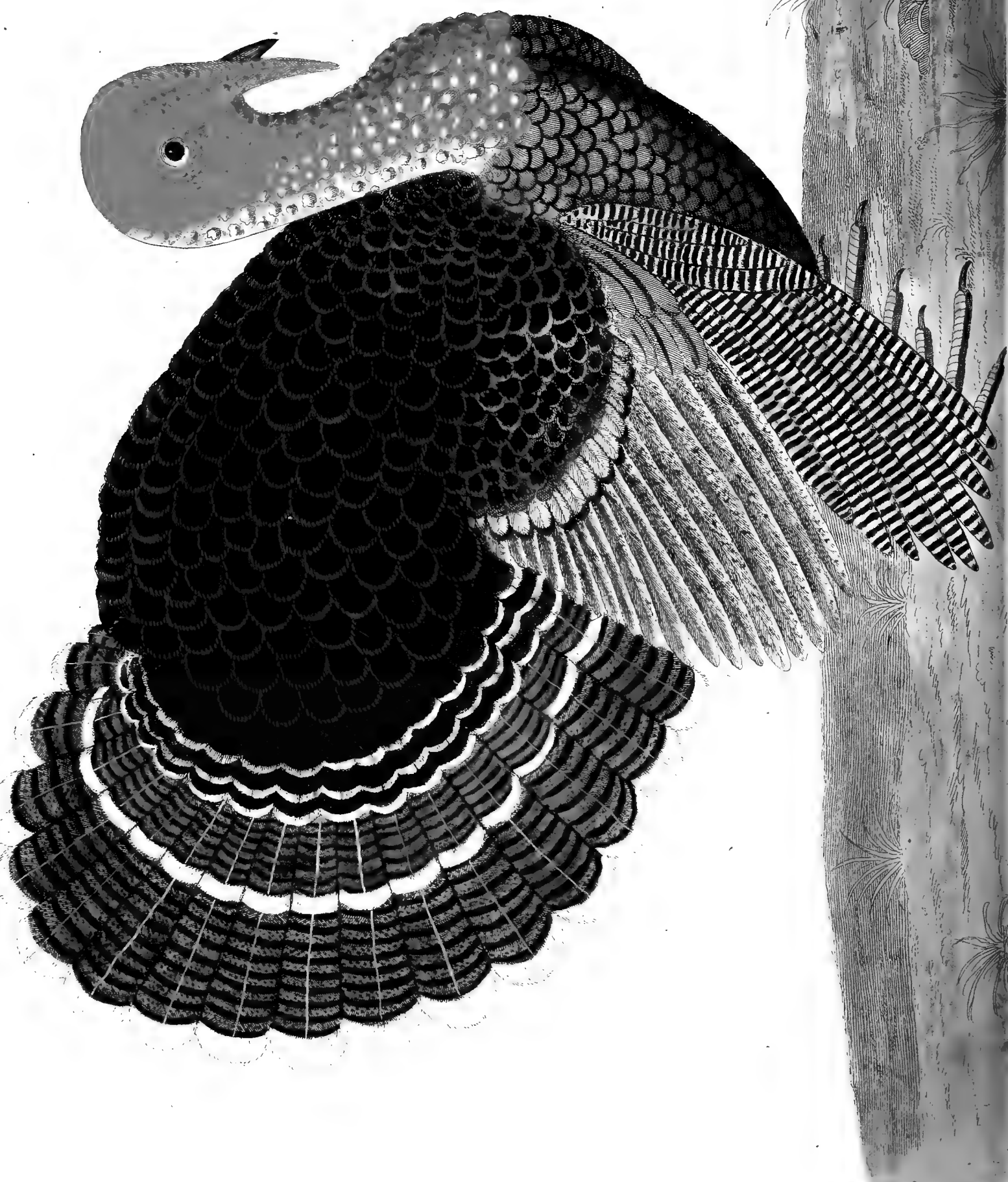
The Bantam Cock.

F. Albin Del. 1737.



The Bantam Hen.

E. Albin Del: 1737.



The Turkey Cock.

Numb. XXXV.

IT'S Bill is of a horn Colour; the Irides of the Eyes of a blewish white; the Head and Neck are altogether bare of Feathers, covered with a carunculous fleshy Substance, party coloured with white, red, blew and purple; it hath no Crest or Comb like a Cock, but a certain red fleshy Appendix, arising above the upper Chap of the Bill, which is sometimes extended to that length, that it not only reaches all along the Declivity of the upper Chap, but hangs down below the tip of the Bill, at least an Inch, so that the Bill is covered with it, that it cannot be seen but sideways; this Appendix, when it walks or feeds, is contracted so that it falls short of the length of the Bill; the Feathers of this Bird somewhat resemble a Hawk's, and have their ends white; it hath very long Legs; its Toes and Claws are like those of the Dunghill Cock.

Turkeys love hot Countries, yet they can bear cold ones well enough, after they are grown up and used to them, but their Chickens are very nice and tender, and not to be reared without great Care and Attendance; their Flesh is very white and delicate, yielding a plentiful and firm Nourishment.

The Antipathy this Fowl hath against a red Colour, so as to be much moved and provoked at the Sight thereof, is very strange and admirable.

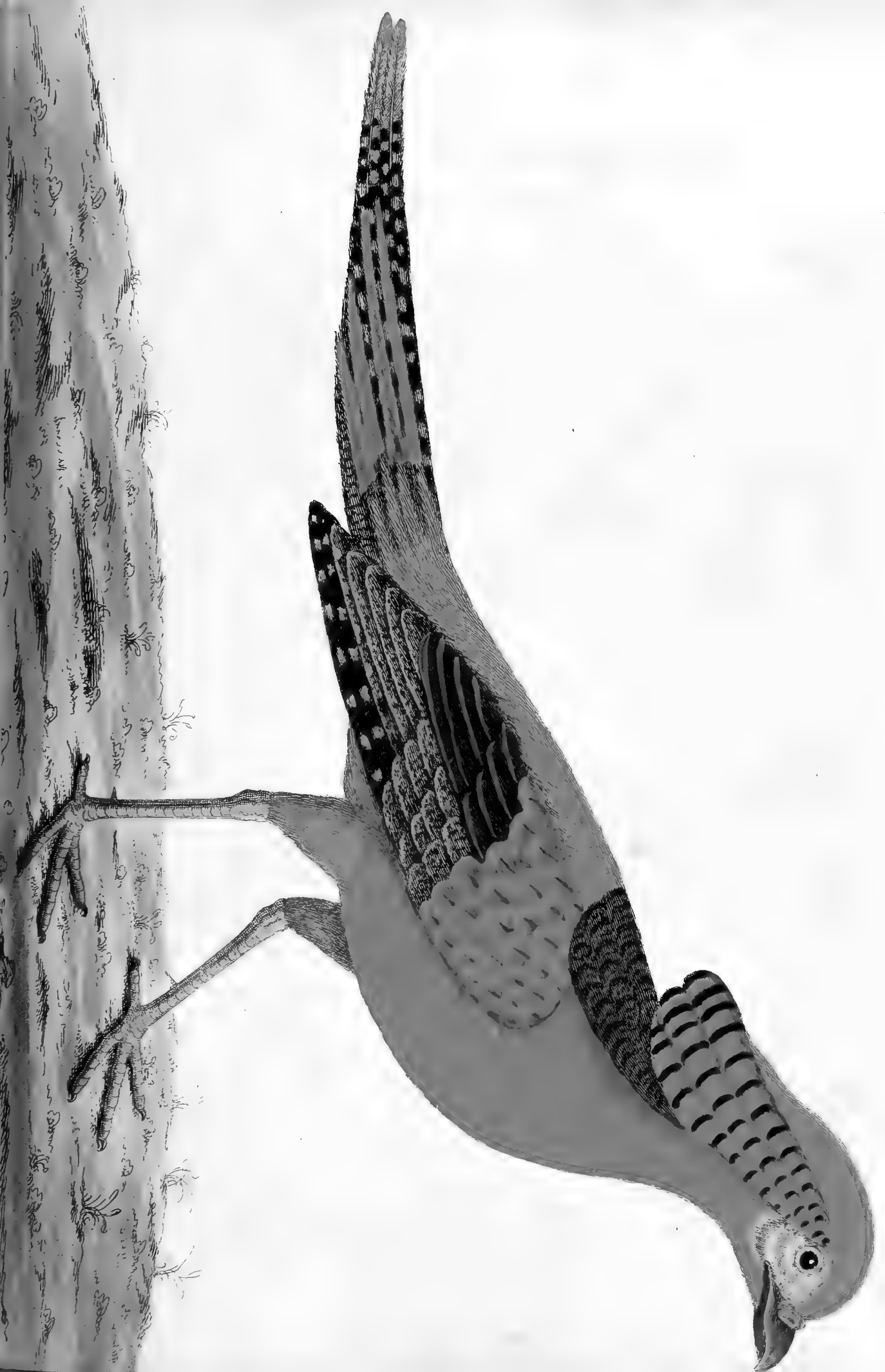
The red Pheasant Cock from China.

Numb. XXXVI.

IT was almost as big as our *English Pheasant*; its Bill of a light brown; the Irides of the Eyes yellow; the top of the Head yellow, from whence hung down a Crest of long scarlet Feathers variegated with scalloped black Lines set at equal Distances, which it could erect at Pleasure, under which it had green Feathers scolloped with black reaching to one third of its Back; the rest of the Back was cloathed with beautiful yellow Feathers: The fore part of its Neck, Breast and Belly of a scarlet Colour, as were also the scapular Feathers of the Wings.

The first four Feathers of all the Rows of Coverts were of a dusky yellow, spotted with dark brown; the upper Coverts next the Back dark blew and spotted with black; the two first Quills very dark inclining to black, on the exterior Web of each eight Spots of dusky yellow, the rest of the Quill-Feathers of the Colour of the first Coverts.

The long Feathers of the Tail were dark and spotted, and tipt with yellow; it had on the upper part of its Tail long narrow scarlet Feathers with yellow Tips; the Legs and Feet were yellow; I do not find this beautiful Bird described by any Author; it was in the Possession of the Honourable *John Spencer* Esquire, at his House in *Windsor Park*, where I went by his Order to draw it.





The White China Pheasant.

Numb. XXXVII.

IT was about the bigness of our *English* Pheasants; its Bill is of a dusky yellow; from the Base of the upper Chap all along the top of the Head was a Crest of black Feathers hanging down behind; the Eye is encompassed with white, and round that a scarlet Colour powdered with small Specks of dark red, which reach from the Bill to the hind part of the Head, and are much broader than the red in our Cock *Pheasants*; the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail are white, with some faint Shades and Marks. From the Base of the under Chap is a black Mark on the Throat, which increases in Breadth on the Breast and Belly waved on each side, and decreases under the Vent ending in a Point on the under side of the Tail; the Thighs are also black, the Legs and Feet are of a scarlet Colour, the Claws black; this Bird I saw at a *Lady's* at *Enfield*, where I made a drawing from it. I do not find this Bird described in any Author.



The Bustard.

Numb. XXXVIII. XXXIX.

IT is as big as the *Turkey*; its length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail was sixty Inches; its breadth between the Wings, when extended, two Yards and a half; its Bill like a Hen's, the upper Chap being something crooked; the Head and Neck are ash coloured, the Belly white; the Back is variegated with red and black transverse Lines; it wants the back Toe, which is especially remarkable; for by this Note alone, and its bigness, it is sufficiently distinguished from all other Birds of this kind: It feeds upon Corn, Seeds of Herbs, Colworts, Dandelion leaves, &c. In the Stomach of one dissected was found a great Quantity of *Hemlock* Seed, with three or four Grains of Barley, and that in Harvest time; they are found on *Newmarket* and *Royston Heaths* in *Cambridgeshire* and *Suffolk*, and elsewhere in Wastes and Plains: They are of slow flight, and when they are upon the Ground can hardly raise themselves from it, by reason of the Bulk and Weight of their Bodies, from whence without doubt they got the Latin name *Tarda*.

Dr. *Douglas* has observed in the Male two Stomachs, one for the Food and the other a Reservatory for Water to supply them, they feeding on dry Heaths remote from Ponds and Rivers: Some say one may catch them with ones Hands before they can compose themselves to fly; but this is a Mistake: for though it be long before they can raise themselves from the Earth, yet are they very timorous and circumspect, and will not suffer a Man to come within a Furlong of them, before they take Wing and fly away; yet our Fowlers report that they may be run down with *Greyhounds*.





The Female Bustard.

E. Albin Del: 1737.



The red Peruvian Hen.

E. Albin Del: 1737.

The red Peruvian Hen.

Numb. XL.

THIS Bird is of the Bigness and Shape of the *Carasow Hen*; its Bill, sides of its Face and upper part of its Neck were of a dark ash Colour; the Pupil of the Eyes black, the Irides red; round the top of the Head was a Crest of white Feathers with black Tips; the lower part of the Neck and the whole Body were red, the Legs and Feet are black. This Name is imposed on it for want of knowing its real Name: It was kept at *Richmond* Palace, when Her late Majesty was Princess of *Wales*, amongst her Collection of Rarities of this kind; I drew it from the Bird, but could not meet with any one that could give me a particular account of it, excepting in the Colour; it is pretty much like the *Carasow Hen*, and seems to be of the same Species with that Fowl: The disagreement that is between them in the Colours may be perhaps owing from the different Places they are brought from, or such difference as is common amongst tame Fowls.

The

The French Field Duck.

Numb. XLI.

IT is a Bird peculiar to *France*, where there is not a Countryman but knows it, at least by the Name. It is so called, not because it is a Water Bird, but because it sits on the Ground like the *Water-Duck*, but it hath no Similitude or Agreement with Water-Fowl, being a Land-Bird; it is of the bigness of a *Pheasant*; the Head, saving the bigness, resembling a *Quail's*, the Bill a *Pullet's*. It is more known by its Name than by its Shape: for they have a Country-Proverb against suspicious Persons, wherein they say, that they play the *Land-Duck*. It is taken in Plains and open Fields, as they take *Partridges*, in Snares, with Nets, and also with Hawks; but it is very crafty in defending and shifting for itself, flying near the Ground with great Force and Swiftnes for two or three hundred Paces, and then alights, running so swiftly, that scarce any Man can overtake it. It hath only three Toes on each Foot, like the *Bustard*; the Head, Back and Wings are of a yellowish brown, variegated with black and white, the Breast, Belly and Thighs were paler, inclining to white, the Legs and Feet cinereous; all its interior parts are as in other granivorous Birds; it is reckoned among the delicate Birds, and esteemed as good Meat as the *Pheasant*. It feeds on all sorts of Grain, and upon *Ants*, *Beetles*, and *Flies*, and also on the Leaves of green Corn. This Bird seems not to have been mentioned by the Antients; I had it out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

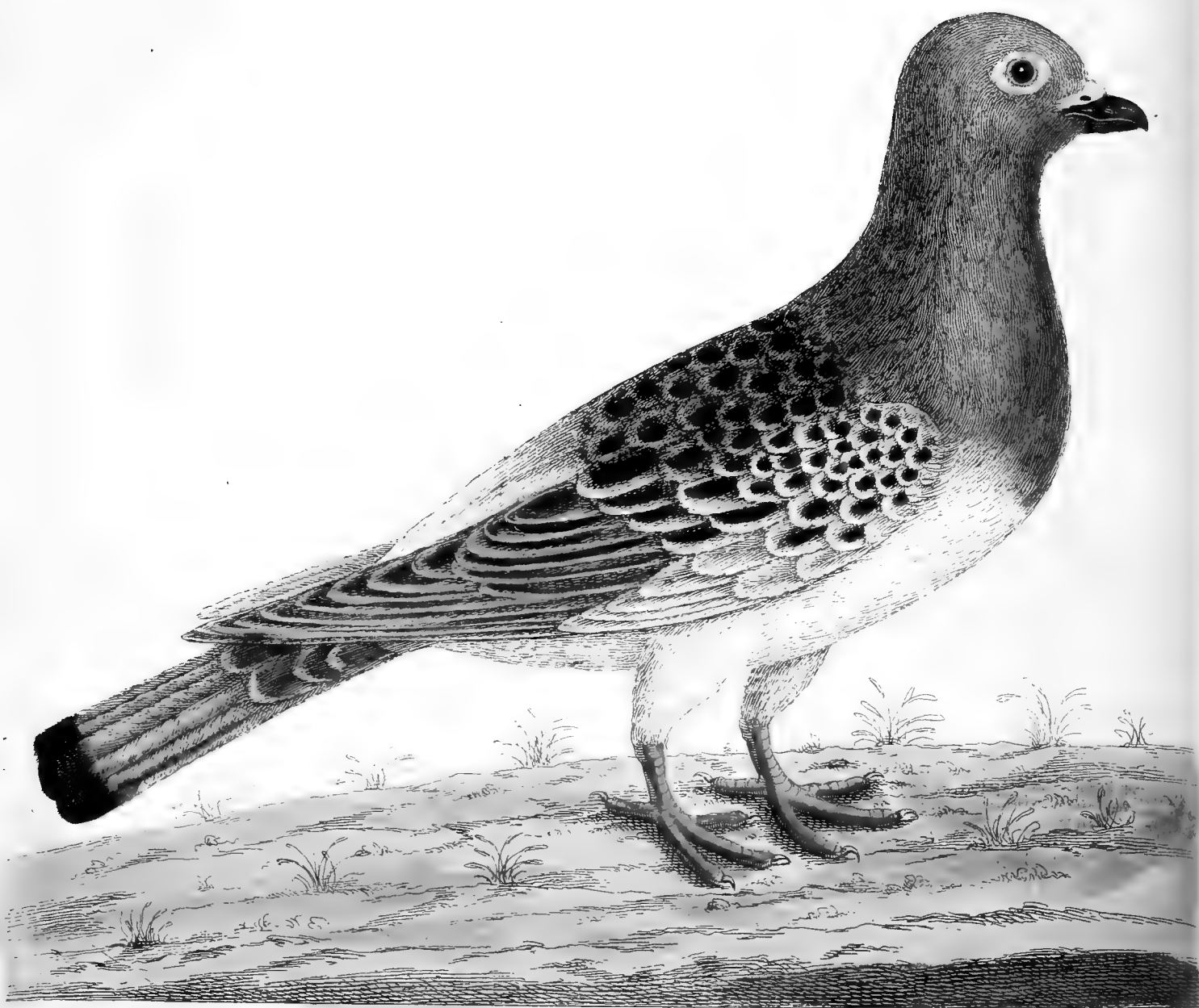


French Field Duck.

Anas campestris.

E. Albin del. June 26
1736.





Columba vulgaris. The common Wild Dove or Pidgeon.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 1. 1735.

The Common Dove House, or Wild Pigeon.

Numb. XLII.

THIS Pigeon weighed thirteen Ounces; was in length from the Bill to the Tail end thirteen Inches, in breadth twenty six.

Its Bill was slender, sharp-pointed and indifferently long, about the Nostrils soft and whitish, by the asperion of a kind of furfuraceous Substance, else dusky: The Tongue neither hard, nor cloven, but sharp and soft; the Irides of the Eyes red, the Legs and Feet red, the Claws black.

The Head was of a pale blew; the Neck as it was diversely objected to the Light, did exhibit to the Beholder various and shining Colours. The Crop was reddish, the rest of the Breast and Belly ash coloured; the Back beneath and a little above the Rump was white, (which is a Note common to most Wild *Pigeons*) about the Shoulders cinereous, else black, yet with some Mixture of cinereous. The number of plume Feathers in each Wing was about twenty three or twenty four, of these the outmost were dusky, of the rest as much as was exposed to sight black, what was covered with incumbent Feathers cinereous. The covert Feathers of the ten first *Remiges* were of a dark cinereous; the rest of the covert Feathers (almost to the Body) dark, the tips and exterior Webs, were cinereous, the interior black, the covert Feathers of the under side of the Wings purely white.

The Tail was made up of twelve Feathers, four Inches and a half long, the middlemost being somewhat longer than the extremes; the tips of all were black, the rest wholly cinereous.

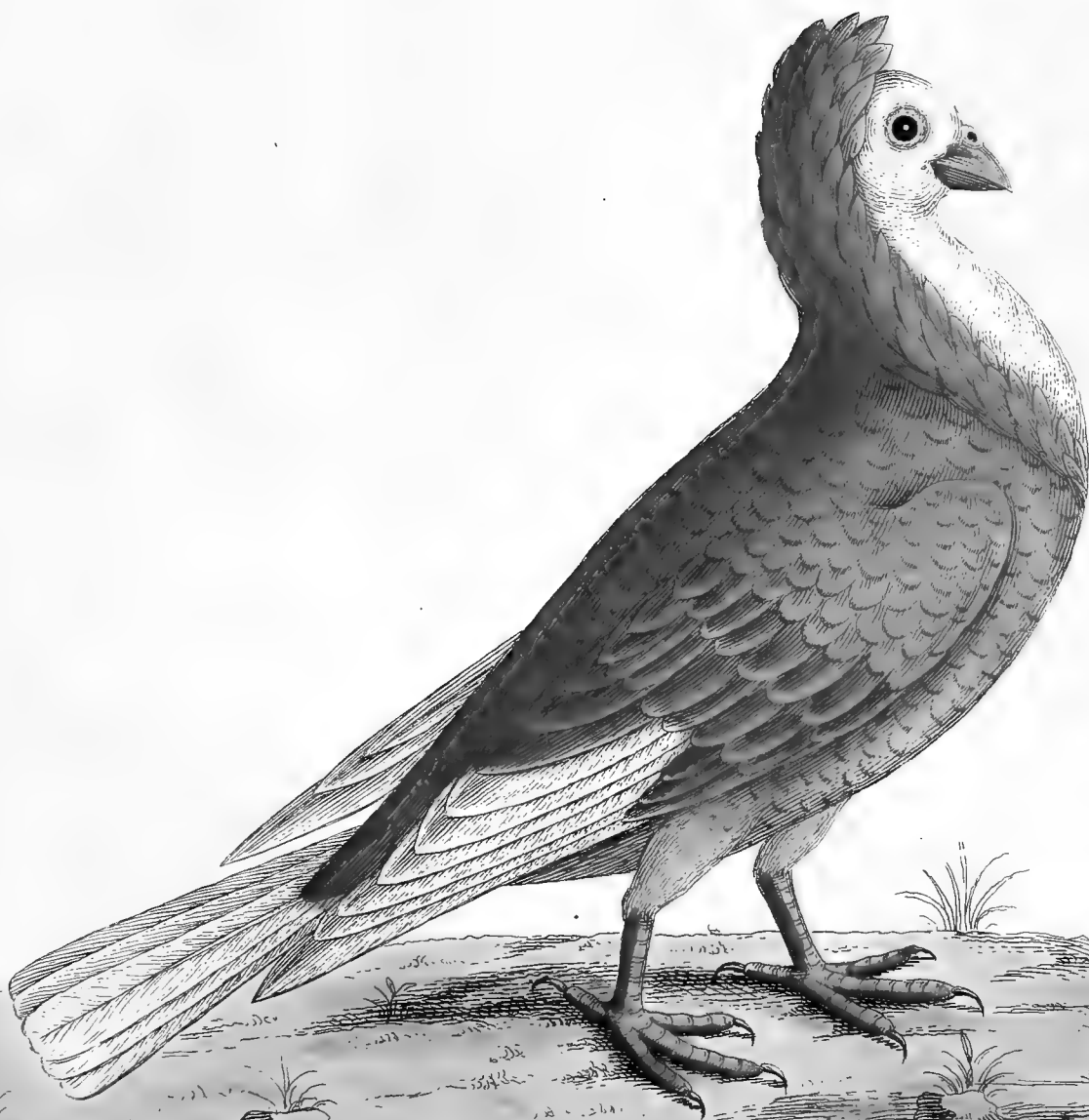
It had a great Craw full of Grumil Seed. The blind Guts very short, scarce exceeding a quarter of an Inch; it hath (as we said of Pigeons in general) no Gall Bladder, and lays but two Eggs at a time; those Kinds vary much in Colour. There are found of the mordinarily milk white.

The

The Jacobine Pigeon.

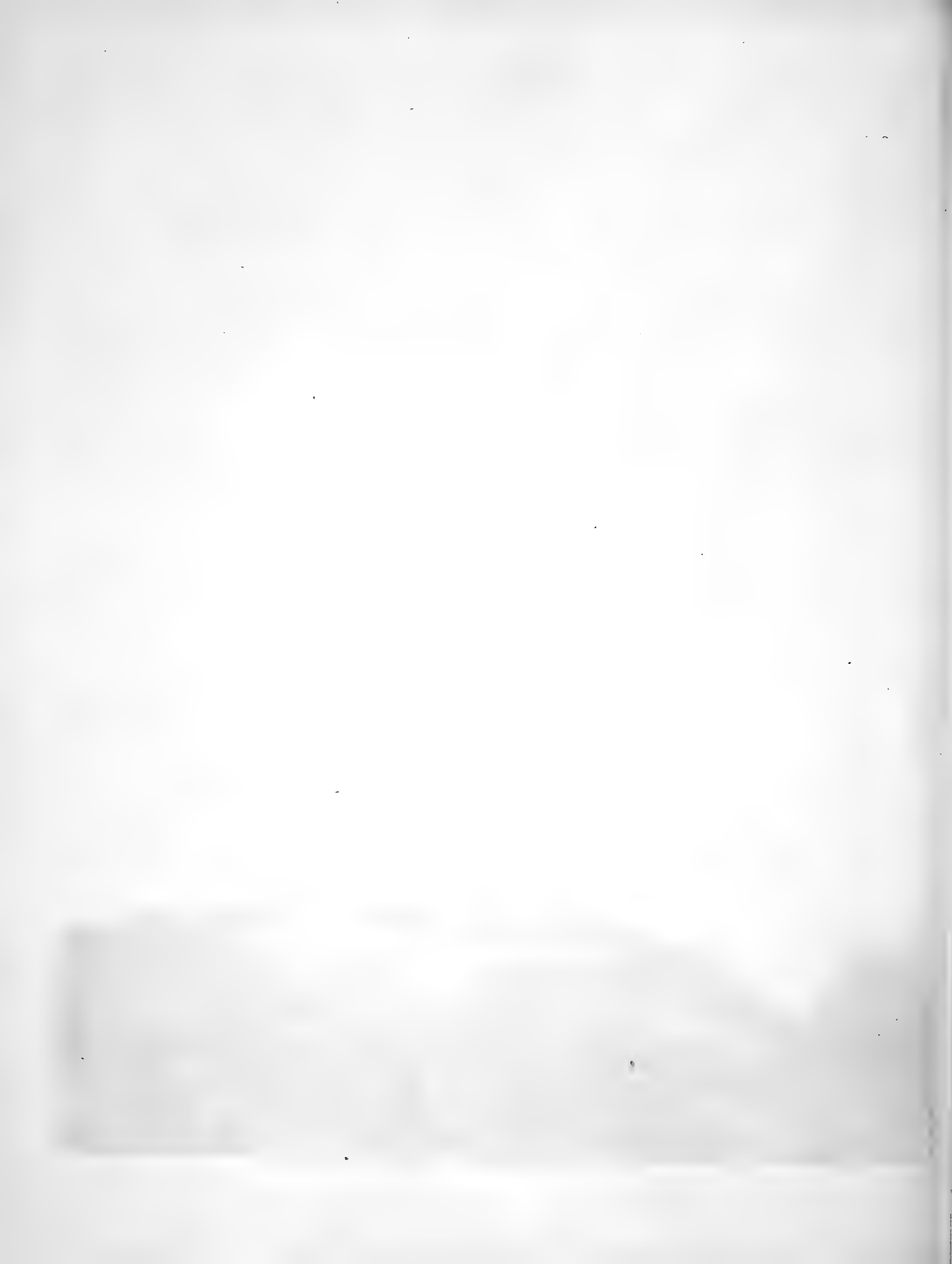
Numb. XLIII.

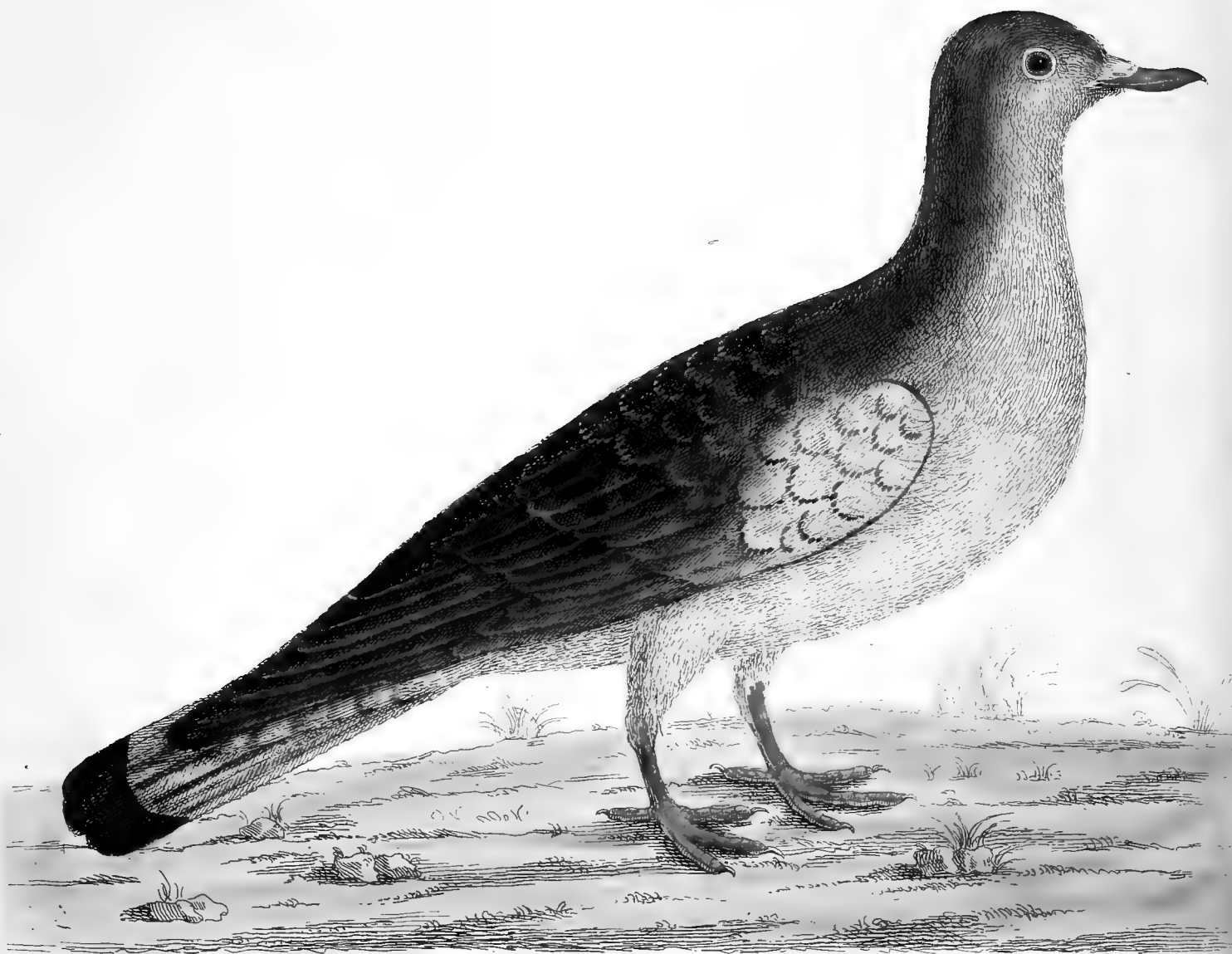
THIS Pigeon is vulgarly called the *Jack*, is, if true, the smallest of all Pigeons, and the smaller still the better: It has a Range of Feathers invested quite over the hinder part of the Head, which reaches down on each side of the Neck to the Shoulders of the Wings, and forms a kind of Friar's Hood: from hence this Pigeon has its Name *Jacobine*, because the Fathers of that Order all wear Hoods to cover their bald Crowns; hence the upper part of this Range is called the Hood; and the more compact these Feathers are, and the closer to the Head, so much the more this Bird is esteemed. The lower part of this Range of Feathers is called by us the Chain, but by the *Dutch* it is called the Cravat; the Feathers of this Chain ought to be long and close, so that if you strain the Neck a little, by taking hold of the Bill, the two sides will lap over each other in some of the best; but there are very few now to be found in *England* compleat. The *Jacobine* ought to have a very short Bill, the shorter the better, and a clean pearl Eye; as for their Colours there are reds, yellows, blews, blacks and mottles; but be the Colours what they will, they ought to have a clean white Head, white Feet and white Tail. Of these Pigeons some are feather legg'd and footed, others are not, and both sorts are equally esteem'd, according to the various Inclination of different Fancies.



The Jacobine Pidgeon.

E. Albin Del: 1737.





The Stock Dove.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 11. 1735.

The Stock Dove.

Numb. XLIV.

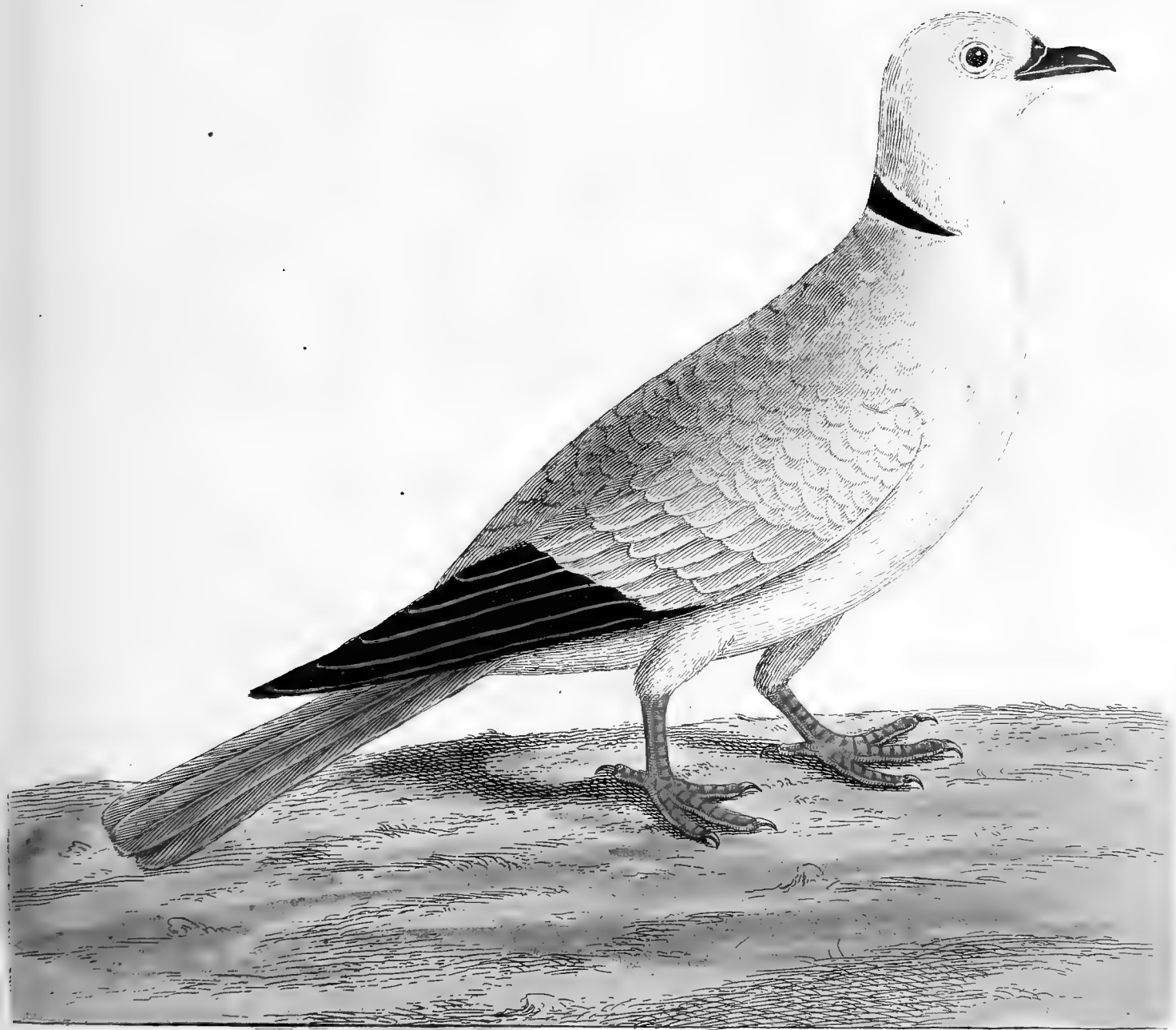
IT is as big as the common Pigeon, it weighed fourteen Ounces and a half; its length was fourteen Inches, breadth, when the Wings were extended, twenty six. The Colour and Shape of the Body almost like the common Pigeon; the Bill slender and of equal length, and of a pale red Colour. The Top of the Head is cinereous, the Neck covered with changeable Feathers, which, as they are variously objected to the Light, appear of a purple, blew, and shining green; no Silk like them. The fore part of the Breast, the Shoulders and Wings are dashed with purplish or red-wine Colour, whence it took the Name (*Oenas*); the Wings, Shoulders, and middle of the Back are of a dark ash Colour, the rest of the Back to the Tail of a paler; all the Quill-Feathers (except the four or five outmost, which are all over black, with light Edges) have their lower part cinereous, and their upper black, the Tail is five Inches long, made up of twelve Feathers, having their upper part cinereous, their lower, for one third of their length, black, the nether side of the Body, excepting the upper part of the Breast, is all cinereous; the Wings closed, reach not to the end of the Tail; in both Wings on the upper Row of Coverts are two black Spots on the outside the Shafts, and not far from the tips of the Feathers; the Legs and Feet are red, the Claws black, the blind Guts very short. It had no Gall Bladder: It had a large Craw full of Gromil Seeds, &c. and a musculous Stomach, long Testicles, and a long Breast-bone.

The Turtle Dove from India.

Numb. XLV.

THE Hen, excepting the Feet which are red, and the Bill which is black, as in the Cock, is all over white : But the Cock hath his Head, Neck Breast and Wings, as far as the Quill-Feathers, and Back down to the Rump of a reddish or dun Colour : The Quill-Feathers of the Wings and the Rump and whole Tail are of a dusky Colour, having their Shafts black and Edges white ; the Breast, Belly and Thighs are white, the lower part of the Belly, near the Vent, yellowish ; the Irides of the Eyes are of a most lovely shining Saffron or rather scarlet Colour ; a black Ring encompasses the back part of the Neck, ending in a Point on each side ; they are tame pretty Birds, and kept in Cages by the Curious, in which they will breed and bring up their young ; they feed on Hemp Seed, Millet, &c. but delight most in feeding on Wheat.

*The*



The Turtle Dove, from the East Indies.

Eleazar Albin Del. July 29. 1735.





A Dove from China.

Eleazar Albin Del. July 21. 1735.

The China Dove.

Numb. XLVI.

THIS Dove was about the bigness of the *Indian Turtle Dove*; its Bill of a blewish ash Colour; the Irides of the Eyes of a beautiful white; the top of the Head and round the Eyes ash Colour; the sides of the Head yellow; the ends of the Feathers red on the side of the Neck; above the Scapular of the Wing was a broad Stripe of blew Feathers, the hind part of the Neck and Back brown, the ends of the Feathers black, the scapular Feathers more dilute, and their ends variegated with black and white: The first and last Feathers in the Row of Coverts black, their exterior Edges white, the middle Feathers all white, the Quill-Feathers black, their Edges white; the Breast and Belly of a beautiful pale rose Colour; the Tail was made up of twelve Feathers of a light dusky Colour; the Legs and Feet red, the Claws white.

This beautiful Bird I saw at the late Mr. *Richardson's Apothecary* in *Aldersgate Street*, who was pleased to let me draw it.

The Nincombar Pigeons Cock and Hen.

Numb. XLVII. XLVIII.

THEY were something bigger than a *tame Pigeon*; the Bill long, of a dark ash Colour; the Irides of the Eyes were red, the Head black, with a Cast of blew; the Neck was adorned with long Feathers of various Colours, viz. blew, red, purple, and gold intermixt with a beautiful green; the Back was cloathed with broad Feathers of the same Mixture of Colours.

The Scapular Feather of the Wing green; the three first Quill-Feathers blew, as was also three of the last Row of Coverts, the rest of the Quills and Coverts were dusky, intermixed with brown and red.

The Breast, Belly and Thighs of an obscure brown Colour, the Legs and Feet of a dirty yellow, with dark brown Scales on their fore sides; the Tail was made up of twelve white Feathers of equal length.

The Hen was much of the same Colours, but not so bright as those of the Cock, nor the Feathers of the Neck so long; their Note was like the Cooing of a Pigeon; they fed on Rice in the Husk, a Quantity of which was brought over with them from the *Islands* of *Nincombar* near *Pegu* in *India*, where they are wild after the manner of our Wood Pigeon. These Birds have a distemper incident to them, which is a Stone growing in their Gizzard in the same manner as the Stone in the Gall of an Ox, one Coat upon another till it is so large as to stop it quite up and kill the Bird; I bought these two Birds by my *Lord Petre's* Order, and presented them to Sir *Hans Sloane*; who has them now in his Possession; they were brought over from *India* in the beginning of the Year 1737.



Black-billed Stilt from the Hindustan Museum near Regu in India.

Eleazar Allen, October 1857.



a. The Long Tail Humming Bird. b. The Mango Bird.

Eleazar Albin Del. Oct. 4. 1736.

The Humming Birds.

Numb. XLIX.

THE Long-Tail-Humming Bird is the least of all the Species of this Kind of Birds, of which Naturalists reckon nine different Sorts, and the least that we know of found upon our Globe; its Bill is a little more than an Inch long, of a yellowish Colour, the Pupil of the Eye black, the Irides yellow, the top of the Head and Back of a dusky green inclining to a blew, with dark Shades; the Throat, Breast and Belly of a beautiful green, the Edges of the Feathers of a beautiful yellow intermixt with gold, the Wings of a dusky red, or copper Colour, with a Mixture of gold; the Feathers of its Tail were of the same Mixture of the Wings, only darker; these Birds move their Wings with that swiftness as hardly to be discerned by the Eye, darting themselves here and there in a Moment; it will also poise itself by the help of its Wings for a long space of time in the Air, as if it rested and stirred not, and so being on the Wing, suck the Flowers with its Bill, for it lights not upon them, which I have observed them to do many times in *Jamaica*; our *Bee moth* imitates the Actions of this Bird the most of any thing in Nature by its swift flying, darting and hovering on the Wing when it sucks the Flowers.

This Bird I had by the Name of the *Mango* Bird, which I believe to be an imposed Name: It is one of the Humming Birds; the Head, Back and Wings were a mixture of copper Colour, red and gold interchangeably mixt, very beautiful to behold; the Breast, Belly and Thighs were a velvet black intermixt with a shining green; the Tail is a little more than an Inch long; the Feathers of a mixt Colour, of blew, red and green; the Bill and Legs are of a blewish Colour. In the year 1701, when I was at *Jamaica*, I took one of these Birds in the dusk of the Evening with her Nest, which was built with Cotton in the Branches of the Physick-nut Trees growing in that Island, in which was two small white round Eggs as big as Peas; the long tail'd Bird I copied from the natural Bird at *Salter's Coffee-House* at *Chelsea*.

The

The Hortulon.

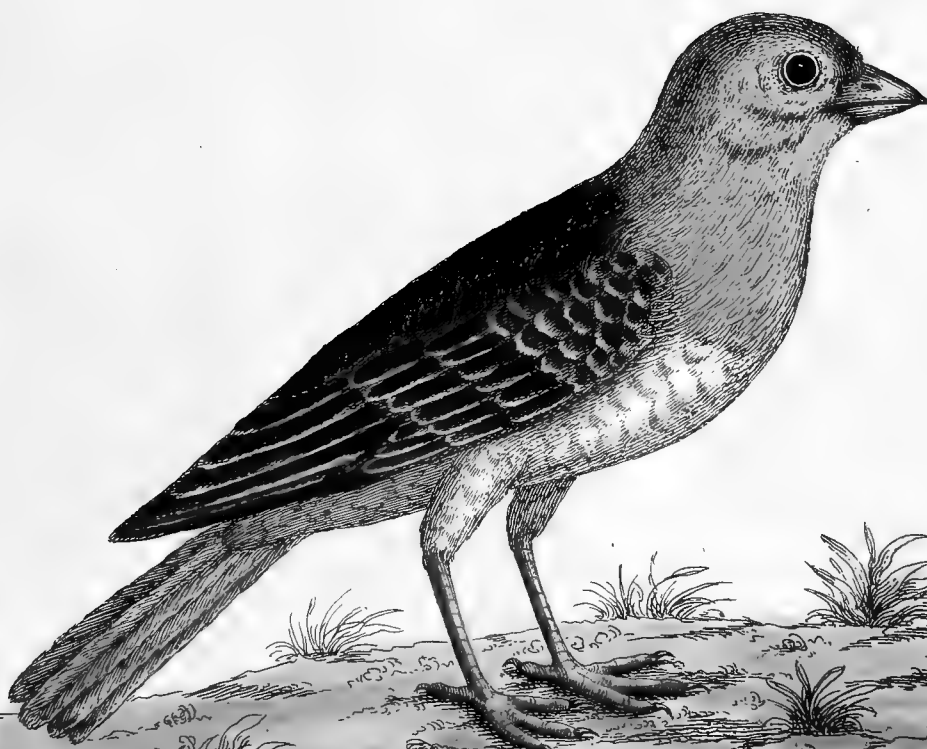
Numb. L.

THIS Bird is of the bigness of the *Bunting*, in *Vol. the second Numb.* 50. Its weight is about an Ounce and a half; the length from the Tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail seven Inches long; Breadth, when the Wings were extended, eleven Inches and a half; the Bill is great and thick of a fleshy Colour, having a hard Knob or Prominence in the upper Mandible, wherewith it is thought to bruise *Wheat*, *Oats*, or other Grain.

The Head, Neck and upper part of the Breast is of a pale greenish yellow, the Back and Wings of a reddish Tincture and brown Shade; the under part of the Breast and Thighs whitish, with transverse Lines and Shades of pale red; the under side of the Tail yellow; the Legs and Feet of a pale ferruginous Colour. This Bird I had out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

These Birds are accounted a great Rarity in Banquets, and bear a high Price in *France* and other Countries.

The



The Hortulane.

Eleazar Albin Del. Sep. 11 1736.



The black Lark. E. Albin Del. 1737.

The black Lark.

Numb. LI.

THE Bill of this Bird was of a dusky yellow; the Irides of the Eyes yellowish: It was all over of a dark reddish brown, inclining to black, excepting the hind part of the Head, on which was some dusky yellowish Feathers; likewise some Feathers with whitish Edges on the Belly.

The Legs, Feet, and Claws were of a dirty yellow. This Lark was taken with a Clap Net by one of the Bird-catchers in a Field near *Highgate*, and brought to me by Mr. *Davenport*, which I have taken care to draw exactly from the Bird, neither adding nor diminishing in the Draught or Colouring. This being a Curiosity, I was desired by one of my Subscribers to make a Plate of it.

*The*

The Crested Lark.

Numb. LII.

IT is bigger than a Sky Lark, hath a greater and longer Bill, almost an Inch long, measuring from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth; the upper Chap dusky, the lower whitish. The Tongue is broad and somewhat cloven; the Irides of the Eyes are of a cinereous hazel Colour; the Crest-Feathers are blacker than the rest, and almost an Inch long, which he can erect or lower at pleasure; the Back is more cinereous and lesser spotted than in the common Lark, the Rump almost wholly destitute of Spots.

The prime Feathers of the Wings are in number eighteen, besides the outmost very short and small one, the outward Vane of the first Pinion Feather is of a dirty white, inclining to yellow, the rest are not so black as in the common Lark, and have some mixture of a pale red even in their lower part; the Breast and Belly are white, with a dash of yellow; the Throat spotted as in the common Lark; The Tail is two Inches and a quarter long, made up of twelve Feathers, the two outmost of which have their exterior Borders white, with a dash of red, the rest black, the third and fourth are wholly black; the fifth and sixth of the same Colour of the Body.

It differs from the common *Lark*, first in Bigness, secondly in the Crest, thirdly in the Colour of the Back, which is less spotted, and not so beautiful, fourthly the Tail not so long, fifthly in that it soars not so much in the Air, and when it mounts up stays not so long there, sixthly that it flies not in Flocks as they do, lastly (as *Aldrovandus* observes) it is frequently seen about the Banks of Lakes and Rivers.

The



The Crested Lark.

E. Albin Del. 1737.



The Nightingale.

Luscinia

Eleazar Albin Del. Sep. 20. 1736.

The Nightingale.

Numb. LIII.

NOtwithstanding the particular Fancy of divers Persons, for this or that Bird, which they esteem and prefer to all others, the *Nightingale*, by the generality of Mankind, is still accounted the chief of all singing Birds; he sends forth his pleasant Notes with so lavish a Freedom, that he makes even the Woods to echo with his melodious Voice; and this delightful Bird, scorning to be outdone, will not yield to any Competitor, either of Birds or Men; the Wood-Lark is his greatest Antagonist, between whom there sometimes happens such a Contention for Mastery, each striving to outvy the other, that like true bred Cocks, they seem resolved to dye rather than lose the Victory; if the former carries it in Stoutness and Freeness of Song, so does the latter in his pleasing Variety of soft warbling harmonious Notes, in which to my Fancy, none excels, or is equal to him.

The *Nightingale* is not so remarkable for any variety or beauty of Colours, but well known for its singing by Night: In Size it is about the bigness of the *Goldfinch*, something longer bodied, the Head, Back, Wings and Tail are of a reddish brown Colour; the Breast and Belly paler, inclining to a dirty white, the Legs of a yellowish flesh Colour; they build in a thick Hedge low to the Bank, making their Nest of Leaves, Straw, and Moss, and lay five Eggs.

Those Birds are not seen in this Kingdom in the Winter time, where they are, when absent from us, is altogether unknown: They come towards the latter end of *March* and beginning of *April*, and leave us at the latter end of Summer. Those kept in Cages will sing seven or eight Months in the Year, from the beginning of *November* till *Midsummer*; keeping them clean: Their Food is Sheeps Hearts and boiled Eggs, and now and then a Meal Worm, or Spider.

The Hen Wheat-Ear.

Numb. LIV.

IT is bigger than the House Sparrow; the Bill is slender, straight, black, and more than half an Inch long; the Colour of its Head and Back is cinereous with a Mixture of red; the Rump white, the Belly is of a light hair Colour, inclining to white; the Quill-Feathers and Covert Feathers are black, their exterior Edges are of a reddish yellow, and in some Birds white. The Tail is two Inches and a quarter long, made up of twelve black Feathers, their exterior Edges the same with the Quill-Feathers; the Legs and Feet black; its Stomach is not very musculous, out of which when dissected was taken *Beetles* and other *Insects*. It commonly breeds in forsaken Coney Burrows.

In *Suffex* the Boys, to catch these Birds, use this Art; they dig long Turfs of Earth, and lay them across the Holes whereout they were digged, and about the middle of them hang Snares made of Horse-hair. These Birds being naturally very timorous, if a Hawk happens to appear, or but a Cloud pass over and intercept the Sun-Beams, they hastily run to hide themselves in the Holes, under the Turfs, and so are caught by the Neck in Snares. Upon the Downs in *Suffex* they are taken in great numbers in Harvest-time or beginning of Autumn, where for their Fatness and delicate Relish, they are highly prized. See the *Cock*, Vol. the first



The Hen Wheat Ear.

E. Albin Del. 1737.





The greater red Start.

Merula Saxatilis.

Eleazar M'In Del. Sep. 14. 1736.

The greater Redstart.

Numb. LV.

THIS Bird is equal in bigness to the *Starling*; its Length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Claws are nine Inches and a half; the Measure of the Wings, when extended, is fourteen Inches; the Bill is more than an Inch long, broad and flat, as in *Stares*, not round and rising in a ridge as in *Blackbirds*; black of Colour, the upper Chap longer, sharp-pointed and somewhat crooked; the Mouth yellow within, the Tongue a little cleft at the end; the Legs and Feet cinereous, the Claws black, the Soles of the Feet yellow; the whole Bird is party-coloured, being a mixture of white or grey, black and yellow; some Cock Birds are of a fulvous Colour, speckled with many white Spots, and a few black ones: The Tail is short, scarce exceeding three Inches, made up of twelve Feathers of equal length, all of a fulvous red, excepting the two middlemost, that are dusky, which yet in some Birds are also above half red; it is to be observed, that all the Tail-Feathers have their outer Edges towards the top of the same Colour with the middle Feathers.

It is said to abide and build in mountainous Places. It is kept in Cages for its singing. This Bird I had out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

The Bengall Redstart.

Numb. LVI.

IT was something bigger than the *Redstart*; the Bill of a dark ash Colour; the Irides of the Eyes white; the top of the Head from the Bill to the hinder part black; from under the Eyes grows a Tuft of scarlet Feathers, the bottom of which is furrounded with white, the back part and bottom of the white with black, then succeeds four Semi-circles of black, growing less by degrees, and parts the brown and white on the side of the Neck; the hind part of the Neck, the Back and Wings are brown; the Breast, Belly and Thighs white, under the Vent red; the Tail was made up of twelve pale dusky Feathers.

The Legs and Feet are black; this Bird was brought from *Bengall* in the Year 1734, without any Name being affixt to it; it seems to be of the Insectiferous Tribe by its Bill, for which reason, and its red Colours, I shall beg leave to call it by the Name of the *Bengall Redstart*. It is now in the Possession of Mr. *Dandridge*, who was pleased to lend it me.

The



This Bird was brought from Bengal in the year 1734.

E. Albin Del. 1737.





The Mountain Titmouse.

Eleazar Albin Del. Sep. 15 1736.

The Mountain Tits.

Numb. LVII.

THESE Birds are of the bigness of the *blew Head Titmouse*; The Bill of the Cock was yellow, the Irides of the Eyes white; a long Stripe enclosed the Eye, and ended in a Point towards the Neck, the Head was blewish, the upper part of the Neck, Breast and Belly yellowish; the Back, and scapular Feathers of the Wings of a yellowish brown: The quill and covert Feathers of a blewish ash Colour.

The Tail was made up of twelve Feathers, their Middle brown, the exterior Edges of a blewish ash Colour; the Legs and Feet blew.

The Bill of the Hen was blew, the Head, Back, Wings and Tail were of a light brown Colour; the Throat white, the Breast, Belly and Thighs of a pale yellowish buff Colour; the Legs and Feet cinereous. These Birds are found in some Parts of *Germany* and *Italy*. I drew them out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

The

The Black Cap and White Throat.

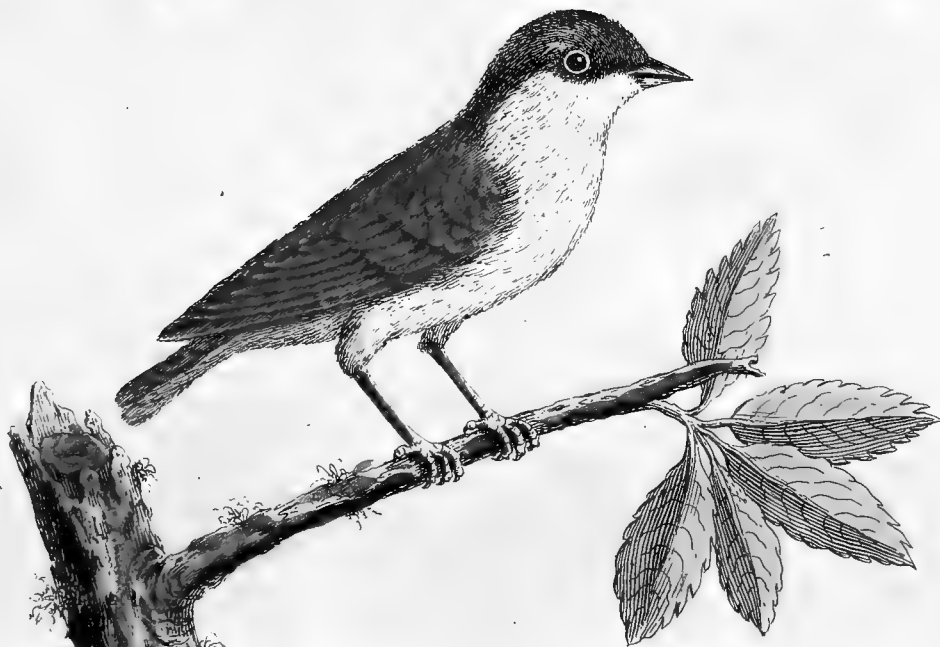
Numb. LVIII.

THIS Bird is very small, not weighing above half an Ounce: Its length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail is five Inches, breadth, when the Wings are extended, nine Inches; the top of the Head is black, whence it took its name: under the black on the side of the Head white, the Neck cinereous; the Back, Wings and upper side of the Tail of a dusky Colour inclining to green.

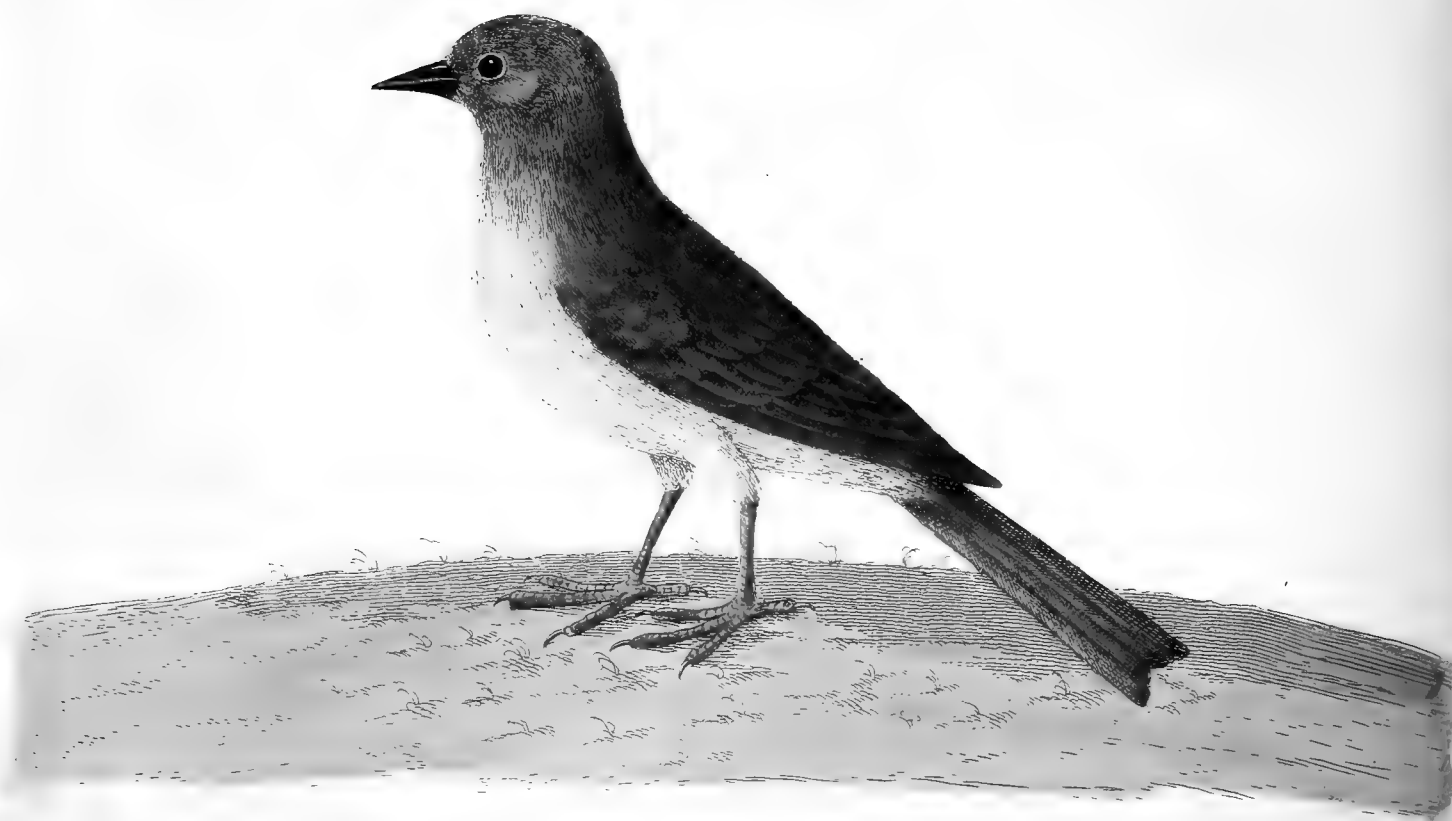
The Tail is made up of twelve Feathers two Inches and a half long, a little forked, the nether part of the Neck, Breast and Belly are of a light ash Colour inclining to white; the Bill straight and black: the Tongue cloven and rough; the Legs and Feet are of a lead Colour, the Claws black; the outmost Toe below is fastened to the middlemost. The Head of the Female is of a brown or chestnut Colour, rather than black. These Birds are frequent in *Italy*; it is also found in *England* in the Spring.

The White Throat seems to be almost of the same Magnitude of the Black Cap, the upper Chap black, the lower white; the Tongue is slit with a deep Incision; the Mouth within yellow or amber Colour, the back Toe great, the exterior fore Toes equal, and less than in other small Birds, joined at bottom to the middlemost, the interior by an intervening Membrane, which is not observed in other Birds of this kind; the upper part of the Body is of a reddish brown, the Head more cinereous; the Throat, Breast and Belly are white, the outmost Edges of the Quill-Feathers also white.

It frequents Hedges and Gardens, feeds upon Beetles, Flies and other Insects; creeping and hopping up and down in Bushes like the *Hedge Sparrow*, and builds in Bushes not far from the Ground; the outer part of the Nest is made of the tender Stalks of Herbs, and dry Straws, the middlemost of fine Bents and soft Grass, the inside of Horsehair and other soft Hair; it lays five Eggs of a dusky Colour, mingled with white and green besprinkled over with black Spots, It comes to us in the Spring, and leave us in Winter.







The Fledge Sparrow. Curiuca.

E. Albin Del: 1737.

The Hedge Sparrow.

Numb. LIX.

THIS Bird is about the bigness of a *Robin Red-Breast*; its Bill is long and slender, of a dusky Colour inclining to black; its Back, Wings and Tail are a dark brown with a reddish Mixture; the Head is dusky with a blewish Cast; the Breast is of a blewish lead Colour, the Belly more dilute; the Legs are of a dusky brown: This Bird is as well known as any of our small Birds, being found almost in every Bush, that hardly a Boy that searches the Hedges, but can give an account of its Nest, Eggs, &c. It would therefore seem unnecessary to take much notice of it, but that I think the *Hedge Sparrow* too much neglected, no Bird is more despised; I am sure he ought to be more valued; he being a very pleasant Song-bird, sings sweetly, and has a great variety of pretty Notes: I have known them kept in Cages by some curious Persons, and much valued for their fine singing; a great many People cage worse, and account them good Birds; tis Plenty that lessens the Worth of this Bird, as of every thing else, though ever so valuable in it self: The Hen is known from the Cock, by the Paleness of her Breast, and being of a brighter Colour on the Back; they build their Nest of fine green Moss, platted with a little Wool and Hair; the Hen lays commonly five Eggs of a pale blew Colour; she has young ones at the end of *April*, or the beginning of *May*; you may take them at ten Days old, and feed them with Bread and Flesh-meat chop'd very fine, and mixed together, made moist as for other Birds.

The

Sedge Bird.

Numb. LX.

ITS Bill is slender, straight and of a dusky red; from the Base of the upper Mandible is a broad dirty white Mark reaching over each Eye; its upper Side and Wings are of a dusky Colour; the Breast and Belly of a pale yellowish white; all the exterior Edges of the Wing-Feathers are of a pale yellow; its Legs and Feet of a reddish yellow; the Tail was made up of twelve dusky brown Feathers: It frequents watery Places, among *Willows* and *Sedges*: I take this Bird to be the *Salicaria* of *Gesner*, his Description being almost the same with this. He also says, it feeds upon Flies, Spiders, and other Insects, which it finds among *Willows*; which that it may enjoy alone, it drives away all other small Birds. I take the Post Bird to be very much like this.





The Sedge Bird.

E. Albin Del: 1737.



The Hen Gros Beak from Virginia.

E. Albin Del. 1737

The Virginia Groas Beak Hen.

Numb. LXI.

THIS Bird is as big as the *Song Thrush*; its Bill is of a pale red, very thick towards the Base, short and ending in a sharp Point; on the top of the Head is a Crest of brown Feathers, which it raises or lets fall at Pleasure; the Head, Back and Wings were of a reddish brown Colour, the Breast and Belly more dilute; the Tail was made up of twelve Feathers, the middlemost of which was of a dark Colour, inclining to black, the outermost of a reddish brown; the Legs and Feet are of the same Colour. They are brought from *Virginia*, *New-England*, and other Parts of *North America*, where they catch them as we do Larks in *England*, by sweeping away the Snow and baiting the place with *Virginia Wheat*, &c. It hath an agreeable melodious Song with some Notes like the *English Nightingale*. The Hen sings as well as the Cock, when kept in a Cage. The strength with its Bill is surprizing, it being able to crack *Almonds*, *Olive stones*, and *Indian Maiz*, very expeditiously, the Kernels of which it is very fond of: In *England* they bring them to feed on *Hemp Seed*. Several have been so curious to try to breed them here, but to no purpose.

The Gamboa Groasbeak.

Numb. LXII.

THIS Bird was about the bigness of the common *Groasbeak*, described in *Vol. the first Numb. 56*. Its Bill is very large and strong, from a broad Base ending in a sharp Point of the Figure of a Cone having a large Cavity within, of a dark ash Colour, the Pupil of the Eyes black, the Irides white, the Head and part of the Neck black, ending in a sharp Point on the fore part of the Breast.

The rest of the Body, Wings and Tail are of a beautiful yellow Colour, intermixed with a greenish Shade; the Legs and Feet of a blewish ash Colour. This Bird was brought from *Gamboa* on the Coast of *Guinea*, and was in the Possession of his Grace the Duke of *Chandos* in an Aviary at his Grace's Country Seat at *Edgeworth*, where I went to draw it.





The Groas Beak from Gambia in Guinea.

Eleazar Albin Del. Sep. 9. 1735.





The greater Brambling.

E. Albin Del. 1737.

The greater Brambling.

Numb. LXIII.

IT is something bigger than the Lark : Its length from the point of the Bill to the end of the Tail is six Inches, breadth, when the Wings were extended, thirteen Inches; its Bill is half an Inch long of a horn Colour; the end of the Tongue is divided into Filaments; the top of the Head dusky with yellowish and white Spots; the Back is of a dusky yellow, with dark Spots and Shades; the Throat, Breast and scapular part of the Wing of a light Chesnut Colour; the Belly and Thighs are white: the Quill-Feathers of the Wings are black, their exterior Edges of a pale greenish yellow; the Tips of the first Row of Coverts white, making a white Mark across the Wing: It hath a forked Tail two Inches and a half long, made up of twelve dusky Feathers, their exterior Edges yellowish; the Legs, Feet and Claws are black, the back Claw the longest, as in Larks. This Bird I had of a very curious Gentleman.



The Brambling.

Numb. LXIV.

IT is a small matter bigger than the *Chaffinch*; its Bill is thick, strong, streight, from a broad Base diminishing into a sharp Point, almost like a Cone or Funnel; in some Birds wholly black, in others black at Point, and yellow at Bottom. Its Tongue is like the *Chaffinch*'s; the upper Chap of equal length with the lower; its sides strong and thinned into an Edge, (the Bill of the Female hath no part yellow). Its Legs and Feet are of a pale dusky flesh Colour; the outer Toe is joyned to the middle below, as in other small Birds; from the Head of the Cock to the middle of the Back, the Colour is like that of a Starling, a shining black, the Edges of the Feathers being of a reddish ash Colour, the lower part of the Back and Rump whitish; the Throat is of a yellowish red, or orange Colour, the Belly white; the Feathers behind the Vent reddish. The interior Quill-Feathers of the Wings are red, the inmost of all black, with red Edges beginning from the fourth, seventh or eighth of the subsequent Feathers; they have a white Spot on the outside of their Shafts, by the tips of the second Row; underneath also their exterior Edges are whitish; else the Quill-Feathers are all black: The Plumage near the Base of the Wing underneath is of a lovely yellow, above of an orange Colour.

The Tail is made up of twelve Feathers, four Inches and $\frac{3}{8}$ long, of a black Colour, but the exterior Web of the outmost Feathers on both sides is white, and sometimes also the interior; the Tips and Edges of the two middle Feathers are of a reddish ash Colour.



Montifringilla. The Brambling.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 12 1735.



The red Headed Sparrow.

E. Albin Del. 1737.

The Red Head Sparrow.

Numb. LXV.

THIS Bird is something less than the *House Sparrow*, and more slender in its Body; the Bill of an ash Colour, yellow towards the Base; the Irides of the Eyes white; The Top and hind part of the Head red; under the Bill is a long black Mark, and a large Semi-Spot of the same Colour on the side of the Head; the side of the Head under the Eye, and round the Spot white, also a Ring of white round the hind Part of the Neck; the Back and Scapular Feathers of the Wings reddish brown, with long black Marks; the ends of the Coverts tipped with white, which makes two Lines of white across the Wing; the Coverts and Quills are of a lighter brown, without any Marks or Spots, the Breast and Belly of a dirty white.

The Tail was made up of twelve Feathers of a dusky Colour, their Edges light brown; the Legs and Feet yellow, the Claws black. Mr. *Willoughby* in his *Ornithology* mentions a Bird something like it. See *Sect. the third page 250*. This I had from one of the Bird Catchers, who took it on a Common near the Woods.

The

The Mountain Sparrow.

Numb. LXVI.

THIS Bird was of the bigness of the common *House Sparrow*, but longer bodyed; the Bill of a dark ash Colour, the Pupil of the Eye black, the Irides white; the top of the Head, side of the Face and Throat, of a brown Colour, motled with black and white; a broad white Line comes from the under Chap bending downwards like a Whisker; also a dusky white Line encompasses the back part of the Head; the Back is of a dark reddish brown, striped with black, the Wings more red, and not striped; the exterior Edges of the covert Feathers white; the Tail was made up of twelve dark coloured Feathers, spotted with round Spots of white: The Legs and Feet are of a pale reddish Colour, the Claws black.

This Bird delights in mountainous woody Places, not frequented. It was shot by a Gentleman in the *Country*, and sent in a Letter to me by the Name of the *Mountain Sparrow*.

*The*



The Mountain Sparrow.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 22. 1735.



A Sparrow from the Cape of Good Hope.

C. Albin Del: 1737.

Cape Sparrow.

Numb. LXVII.

THIS Bird was about the bigness of the *Abaduvine*: Its Bill was of a pale cinereous, the Irides of the Eyes white, the Head Neck and Breast black, ending in a Point on the Belly; the lower part of the Belly, Thighs, and round the Wings white; the Wings of a light brown Colour, excepting the two first Quill-Feathers, which were all black, the rest of the Quills their exterior Edges only black.

The Legs and Feet light brown, the Claws dusky: The Tail was made up of twelve Feathers of equal length, of the same Colour of the Wings. Its Note was like the Whistling of the Wind. This Bird I saw at my Lord *Ilay's*, who was pleased to let me draw it.

*The*

The China Bull-Finch.

Numb. LXVIII.

THIS Bird was about the bigness of the red *Linnet*; its Bill is short and thick, of a dusky Colour, the Irides of the Eyes white; the Head and hind part of the Neck of a blewish Purple; the Back green, the scapular and covert Feathers of the Wings are a Mixture of yellow and green.

The Quills of the outer part of the Wing are of a dark purplish red, the upper Quills red, with a Mixture of green; the Throat, Breast, Belly and Thighs of a bright Scarlet; the Tail was made up of twelve Feathers, of a dusky red Colour; the Legs and Feet yellow. I saw this Bird in the Possession of a curious Gentleman, who told me it was brought from *China*, and called it the *China Bull-Finch*.

*The*



The China Bull-finch

E. Albin Del: 1737.



The Black Bull-finch.

E. Albin Del: 1737.

The black Bull-Finch.

Numb. LXIX.

ITS Bill was of a dark ash Colour, the Irides of the Eyes white; it was all over black, excepting the Ends of some of the Feathers on the Belly, which were red, and the exterior Edges of the five first Quill-Feathers of the Wings white; the Legs and Feet flesh Colour, the Claws black. I had this Bird from Sir *Robert Abdy*. It was very tame and good natured and much valued by Sir *Robert* and my *Lady*.



The Swallow Gold-Finch.

Numb. LXX.

THE Bill of this Bird is of a pale flesh Colour; the Irides of the Eyes yellow; the Head and Neck black, spotted with red on the fore part near the Bill; the Back and Breast are of a dusky yellowish brown; the Belly and Thighs white, the Wings and Tail the same with the common Gold-Finch; the Legs and Feet are of a flesh Colour. This Bird I was credibly informed, by the Gentleman who had it, was bred between a Cock Swallow and Hen Gold-Finch; it had the Note and Actions of the Swallow. I had it of *Nathaniel Oldham Esquire*.

The Canary Gold-Finch.

THE Bill is of a flesh Colour, the Irides of the Eyes white, the Head was in all other respects like the Gold-Finch, but the Colours paler; the Back and Wings not so dark; the Breast, Belly and Thighs yellow; the Tail was made up of twelve yellow Feathers with black tips: These Birds are bred between a Cock Gold-Finch taken out of the Nest and bred up tame, and a Hen Canary Bird, and are called Mule Birds; they never couple or breed with other Birds.

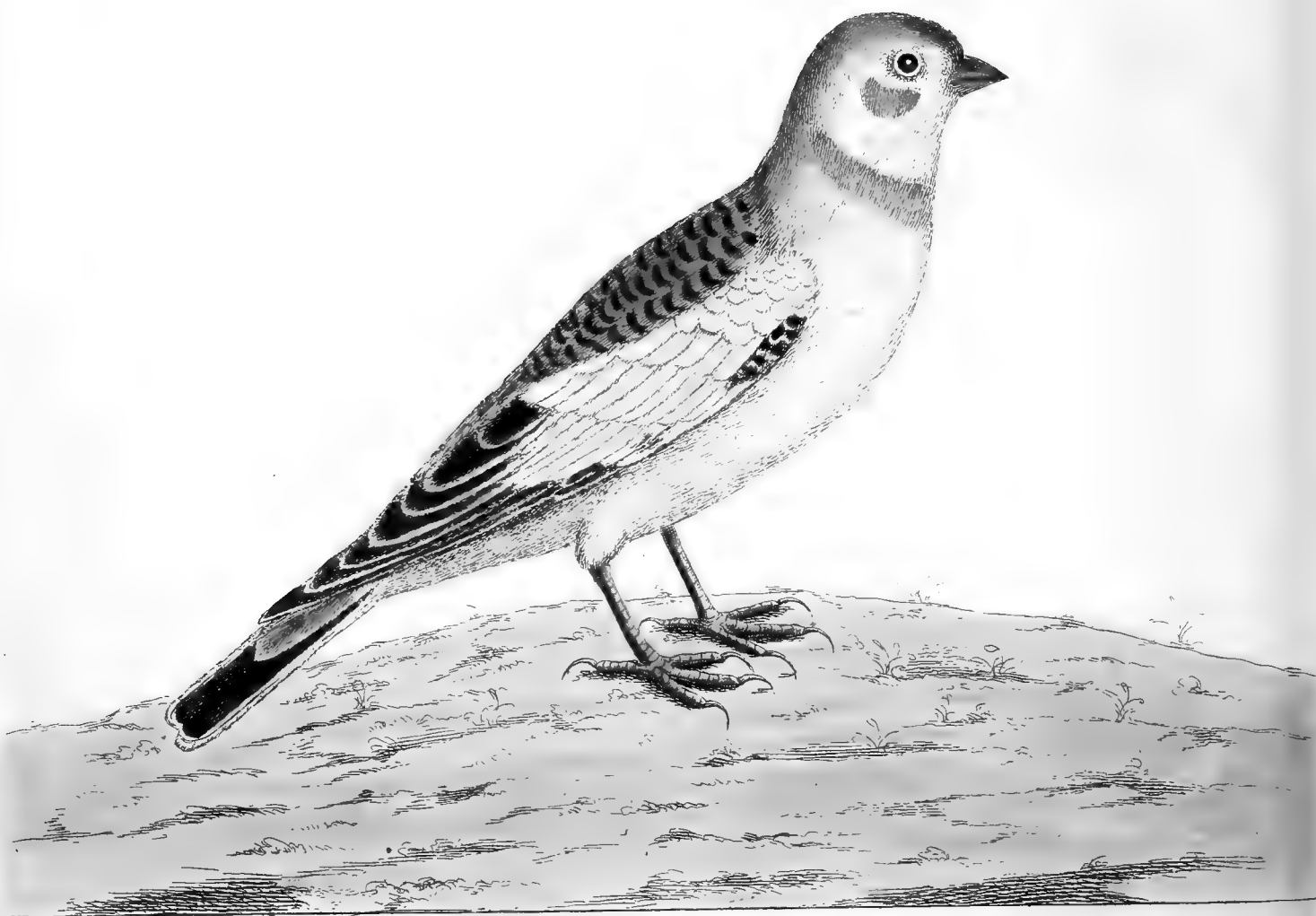
The



a. The Swallow Goldfinch.

b. The Canary Goldfinch.

Eleazar Albin Delin: May 27: 1737.



The lesser pied Mountain Finch.

Eleazar Albin Del. July 25. 1735.

The lesser Pied Mountain Finch.

Numb. LXXI.

THIS Bird is of the bigness of the *Green-Finch*, it hath a thick short and strong Bill, of a deep yellow Colour; the fore part of the Head is of a dark brown almost black, growing lighter backwards; about and under the Eye light Chesnut, the Back of a brownish ash Colour, spotted with black; under the Throat a yellowish white, with a Ring round its Neck of a Chesnut Colour; the Breast and Belly are white, mixed with yellow, inclining to a flame Colour; the scapular Feathers are white, as were also the first and second Row of Coverts, all the rest of the Quill-Feathers black, with their exterior Edges white; the Tail consists of twelve Feathers, the three outermost on each side white, with a small dash of dark brown, the rest of the middle Feathers brown, the Legs and Feet black. They are found in the Northern Parts of *Yorkshire*.



The Red Linnet Cock and Hen.

Numb. LXXII. LXXIII.

IT is something less than the *Chaffinch*, the Head is parti-coloured of cinereous and black, the Back of a dark brown and reddish mixture; the Breast is white; the lower Belly about the Vent yellowish; the Region of the Crane or Bottom of the Gullet is of a lovely red, the Edges of the Feathers yellowish; each Wing hath eighteen Quill-Feathers, all black but the Edges, which in the exterior are whitish, in the interior are red; the foremost Feathers of the second Row are black, the Edges of the interior, or those next the Rise of the Wing red, the lesser covert Feathers about the Ridge or Base of the Wing are red; the Tail is somewhat forked, its two outermost Feathers being two Inches and a quarter long, the middlemost only two: of the middle two, the Borders or Edges are red, the rest white; the Tail consists of the usual number of twelve Feathers; it delights to feed on Linseed, whence *Gesner*, in Imitation of the *French* (who call it *Linote*) imposed on it the Name of *Linaria*; it seems not to be described by the Ancients: It is kept in Cages for the Sweetness of singing, wherein it excels all other small Birds: It feeds upon Canary Seed, Panic, Millet, Rape Seed, and Hemp Seed: It is observed to build in Black-Thorn, White-Thorn or Furze-Bushes, and lays three or four Eggs. The Hen is paler than the Cock, and has no red on the Breast.

The



The Red Linnet Cock,

F. Albin Delin 1737.

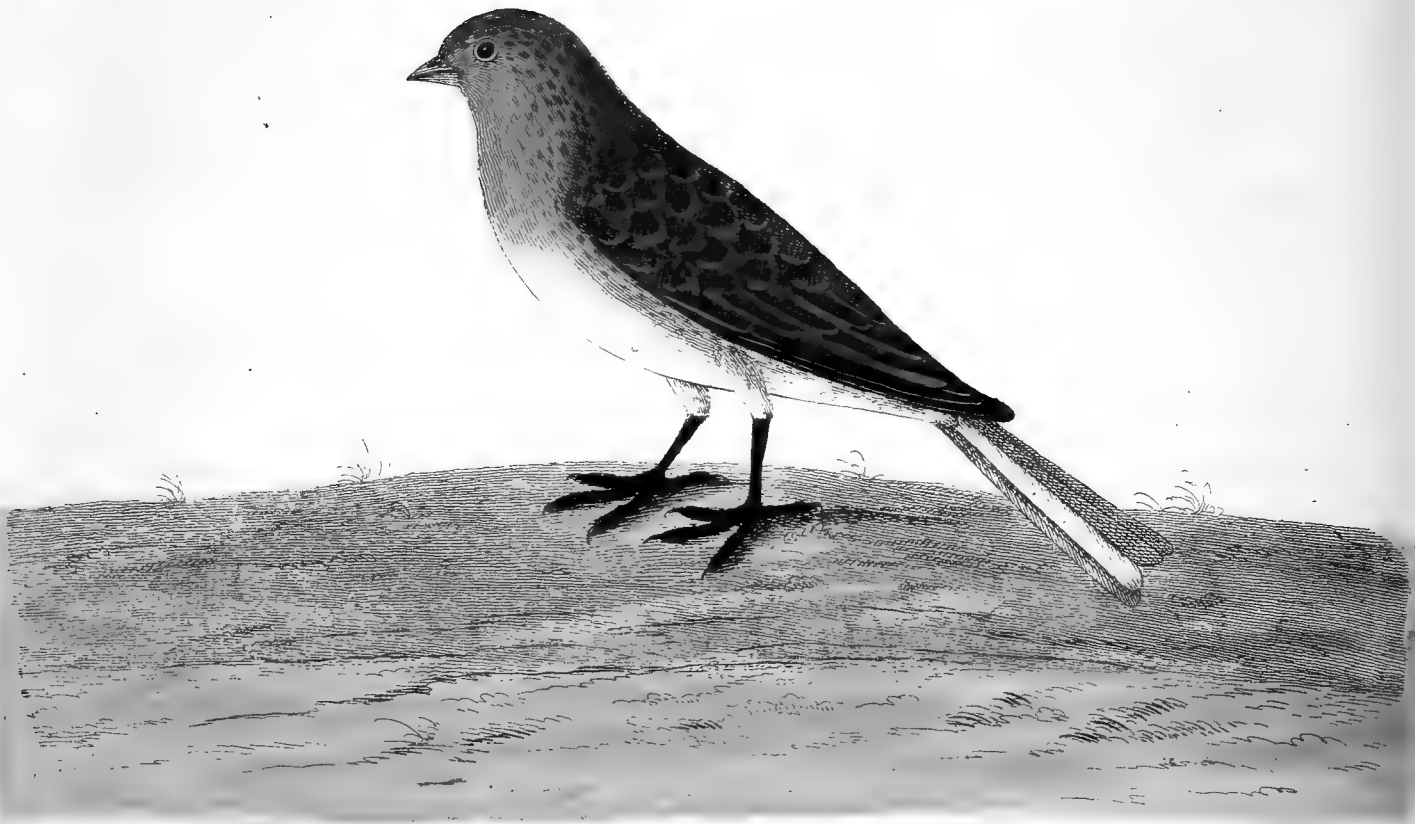


E. Albin del

The Red Linnet Hen.

H. Fletcher sculp

E. Albin Del. 1837.



The Twite.

E. Albin Del: 1737.

The Twite.

Numb. LXXIV.

IT is in Colour like the *Linnet*, but less; it has a short Bill, the Legs blackish; the Cock has a curious red Spot upon his Rump, which the Hen hath not; it is a merry brisk Bird, that is always a singing, therefore they hang him among other Birds, to provoke them to sing; they do not breed in *England* that I know of, but come here in Winter, and go away again in the Spring, but what place they come from, or whither they go, to us is not known: The Bird-catchers take them as they do *Linnets*, &c. They eat Rape and Canary Seed, but love the Canary best: It is a pretty familiar, gentle natur'd Bird, well worth keeping. I was told by a Gentleman, curious in such Enquiries, that the Twite is common in some parts of *France*, and is called there *Petit Linotte*, the lesser Linnet; and that its Eggs are like the Eggs of that Bird, but less.



The Red Pole.

Numb. LXXV.

THE Red Pole is a very small, but an exceeding pretty feathered Bird: the Head and Breast of the Cock are of a fine red: The Hen has a red Head likewise, but not of so bright a Colour; it is not a very fine Bird for singing, but has a pretty chattering sort of Song; it cannot be called very melodious, yet they are often kept in Cages, and eat the same sort of Seeds as the *Linnet* or *Chaffinches*. We are not sure that these Birds build in *England*; they are found here in Winter, but go away again in the Spring. I never saw or heard of any of their Nests being found; I rather believe they come to shun the Cold, as the *Aberdevine*, *Twite*, and other Birds do; they are taken as they catch other small Birds; Mr. *Willoughby* has not the Red-Pole in his Collection, described by that Name, or any other that will exactly answer; but I believe it to be the same with what he calls the lesser Red-headed Linnet; See his *Ornithology* page 260. Sect. 4.



The Redpolls Cock and Hen.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 9. 1735.





The Liskin or Abadavine

Eleazar Albin Del. July 31. 1735.

The Aberduvine.

Numb. LXXVI.

IN Size and Colour it is pretty much like the *Canary Bird*, only the Cock has a black Spot upon his Head, and a little black under his Throat: The Hen is more upon the grey and has a spotted Breast and Belly; they are lively merry Birds, and sing very prettily, and are frequently kept in Cages.

These Birds do not breed any where in *England* that ever I heard of, but shift Places according to the Seasons of the Year; they visit our Parts in the Winter-time, and leave us in the Spring; they frequent the Alder Trees, &c. By the River side: The Bird Catchers take them as they do *Linnets*, *Goldfinches*, &c. And feed them like those Birds. It is of a very mild Nature, and not at all crafty, so that it is easily taken by any kind of Engine or Deceit.

Mr. *Willoughby* calls it *Siskin*; it is, says he, kept in Cages for its singing, and is common in *Germany* and *England*. At *Vienna* in *Austria* they call it *Seisel*, a Name not much different from our *English Siskin* in *Suffex*; it is known by the Name of the *Barley-bird*, so called because it comes to them in Barley Seed-time.

The Amaduvads Cock and Hen.

Numb. LXXVII.

IT is much about the bigness of the common Wren; its Bill is in shape like that of the Goldfinch, of a red Colour; the upper part of the Head and Back are of a dusky Colour, in some Birds lighter, in some darker; the Wings and Breast are dusky with a mixture of red and white Spots; the Tail it self is an Inch and a half long, the upper part half way red, the lower black; its Legs and Feet are of a dusky yellow.

The Hen was of a dusky Colour on the upper part of the Head and Back, the Wings of the same Colour with some Spots of white; the Breast and Belly were of a pale yellow, with a Spot of white under the Bill; the Tail and Legs of the same Colour as in the Cock. These Birds vary very much in their Colours, some lighter and some inclining to black: They most commonly are kept in Pairs, the Cock and Hen agreeing very well together in a Cage; these Birds were drawn from a Pair Mr. *Oldham* had, which were very tame. They are brought from the *East Indies*, their Food is Canary Seed.



The Amadauads Cock and Hen.

Eleazar Allin Del. July 22. 1735.



The common Heron.

Numb. LXXVIII.

IT'S Bill was five Inches long, strong and streight, from a thick Base gently lessening into a sharp Point, of a yellowish Colour inclining to green, the Edges serrate for the better holding of slippery Fishes; the Mouth gapes wide, the Tongue is sharp and long, but not hard; the top of the Head, Neck, Back and upper side of the Wings are of a dusky ash Colour, most of the scapular Feathers have white tips, excepting a long black on the scapular part of the Wings: The prime or Quill-Feathers of the Wings are black, their extreme Edges white: The foreside of the Neck, Breast and upper part of the Belly are sprinkled with black, the lower part of the Belly and Thighs are white, with a Cast of yellowish red.

The Tail is seven Inches long, made up of twelve Feathers of an ash Colour; the Legs are long and bare above Knee, of a sordid green; the Toes are long but joyned together by a short Membrane, because it must needs be conversant about Waters. These Birds build on high Trees, and for the most part many together, under which the Owners find a great many Fish, which they let fall.

The Blew Heron.

Numb. LXXIX.

THIS Bird was of the bigness of the *common Heron*, its Weight four Pound; its length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Feet three Foot ten Inches. Its Bill was five Inches and a half long, of a fine yellow Colour, the upper Mandible a little hooked at the Point.

The top of the Head and Crest of a blewish Lead Colour, from the Bill and under the Eyes to the back part of the Head white.

The Neck, Back, Breast, Belly and Thighs are blewish; the Scapular and covert Feathers of the Wings of a paler blew; the Quill-Feathers are black, their exterior Edges blew: The Legs and Feet are of a dusky yellow, the Toes long, the outermost Foretoes joyned to the middlemost by a Membrane; the Edge of the middle Claw is cerate.

This Bird I saw at a *Gentleman's* at *Ponder's End*, who looked on it as a curious Bird not common.

The

*The Blunt Heron.**E. Albin Del: 1737.*





The Frigate Bird.

E. Allin Del. 1737.

The Frigate Bird.

Numb. LXXX.

THE *Indians* call it so, because of the Swiftness of its Flight; its Body is no bigger than a *Pullet's*, but the Stomach is very fleshy; the Males are as black as Ravens, the Neck long, the Head small, with great black Eyes, and the Sight more piercing than the Eagle's; the Bill is thick and intirely black, about seven Inches long; the upper Beak at the end crooked like a Hook; the Toes are short, armed with strong black Talons, and divided as the Vulture's, the Wings of this Bird are very large and long, reaching beyond the Tail, and not without a provident Design of Nature, since the Wings are sometimes employed to carry him above a hundred Leagues from Land: It is with a great deal of Trouble that he can raise himself upon the Branches, because of the extraordinary length of his Wings; but when he has once taken his Flight, he keeps his Wings extended almost without Motion or Fatigue; if sometimes the Weight of the Rain or Violence of the Winds force him, he mounts above the Clouds beyond Sight, in the middle Region of the Air; and when he is at the highest he does not forget where he is, but remembers the place where the Dolphin gives chase to the flying Fish, and then he throws himself down like Lightning; not so as to strike upon the Water, for then it would be difficult for him to rise again; but when he comes within twelve or fourteen Paces he makes a large Turn, and lowering himself, as it were insensibly, till he comes to skim the Waters where the Chace is given; in passing he takes up the little Fish, either with his Bill or Talons.

He has great red Gills under his Throat, like our *English* Cocks, which do not appear but in the old ones, the Females have none; they are whiter than the Males, especially under the Belly: These Birds for a long time made a little Island their Habitation, where all the Birds of that Species thereabouts come to roost at Nights, and build in their proper Season. This little Island was called the *Isle of Frigats*, and bears the Name to this Day.

The Bill of the Man of War Bird.

LXXXI.

IT is also called the *Albitrofs*; the Scull is four Inches long, and four and a quarter high; the length of the Bill seven, two and a half high, and one and a half broad: the upper Beak is hollow and composed of six Bones, the uppermost whereof is four Inches and a half long, above half an Inch high, and convex; the middlemost on each side are also four Inches long, and about one eighth of an Inch thick; the lowermost above five Inches long and three quarters thick; their Edges are furrowed with oblique and deep Grooves both before and behind; all these five Bones are refimated or bended upward with some resemblance to a Saddle; the sixth is a wonderful strong Bone, crooked exactly like the Bill of a *Parrot*, and hollow; by the Bow almost three Inches, and near an Inch over. Its Edges are very keen and standing out with two sharp or pointed Angles. The Nostrils are three quarters of an Inch long, and almost two Inches before the Eyes. The nether Beak is composed of three Bones, the two hinder four Inches long, near an Inch high, and bended answerable to those of the upper Beak. Their Edges are cut with deep Furrows: The third at the end of the Beak is hollow, above an Inch long, and near as high: Its Edges are sharp and hard, and exceedingly convex or bended downward; underneath a round and sharp Pin grows out from it in a level towards the Scull, near an Inch and a half long; the Shape of its Bill shews it to be a Bird of Prey living mostly on Fish, which it takes from the Bird called the *Booby*, who is very dextrous in catching the *Flying Fish*, when hunted or chased by the *Dolphins*; as soon as the *Booby* has taken some of them, the *Man of War* comes down with great Swiftnefs upon him, the other Bird immediately disgorges the Fish, which the *Man of War* catches before it falls into the Water: This I have seen them do often when I was in the *Indian Seas*. This Bill I had from Dr. *Douglas*.

The





The black Stork.

Ciconia nigra.

Eleazar Albin Del. Sep. 16 1766

The black Stork.

Numb. LXXXII.

THIS Bird is equal to the *white Stork*, described in *Vol. the second*, Numb. 64: Its Head, Neck, Back and Wings are blackish, with a certain Gloss or Mixture of green, not unlike the *Cormorant*; its Breast, Belly and Thighs are white, the Bill green, in some red, which I believe to be the Cocks.

The Legs are long and bare above Knee; the Membrane connecting the Toes reaches as far as the first Joint on the outside of the Foot, not on the inside; the young ones when they want Meat make a Noise not unlike *Hérons*; in the Stomach of one dissected were found several large Frogs not digested, and several Bones of Frogs.

The Birds frequent Fens, Lakes, and Sea Shores; into these Waters they run, intent upon their Prey, sometimes diving under Water, maintaining themselves by fishing; its Flesh hath a very unfavoury and fishy Taste.

All Storks make a chattering or snapping noise with their Bills, by clapping one Mandible nimbly against the other; they are said to live only in Republicks and free States; but that is false, they having been found in the Territories of several *German Princes*.

The Numidian Crane.

Numb. LXXXIII.

IT S length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Toes was three Foot and a half; the Bill long, streight and ending in a Point which was red, the middle and upper part yellow, the Eyes large, the Irides of a fine scarlet Colour; from behind the Eyes proceeded long Appendices composed of white Feathers made of fine long Fibres, after the manner of the Feathers that young Herons have on the Back near the Wings.

The Head, hind part of the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail were of a cinereous or lead Colour: The forepart of the Neck was adorned with black Feathers composed of fine Fibres of about nine Inches long, very soft to the Touch.

The Legs are long, of a yellow Colour and bare above Knee, covered on the fore side with great Scales; the Soles of the Feet were speckled like Shagreen; the fore Toes long, the hind Toe short, the Talons black.

This Bird is called *Demoiselles* by reason of certain ways of acting that it has, wherein it seems to imitate the Gestures of a Woman who affects a Grace in her Walking, Obeisances, and Dancing. This Resemblance must be thought to have some reasonable Ground, seeing that for above two thousand Years the Authors who have treated of this Bird have designed it by this Particularity of the Imitation of the Gestures and Behaviour of Men. *Aristotle* gives to it the Name of Actor or Comedian. *Pliny* calls it Parasite and Dancer. *Xenophon* says that the Method which Fowlers make use of to take these Birds is by rubbing their Eyes in their Presence, with Water put into Vessels which they carry away, leaving such Vessels filled with Glue wherewith these Birds glue their Feet and Eyes, when they endeavour to imitate what they have seen others do. I saw this Bird at Sir *Henry Maynard's*.



Grus Numidiensis *The Numidian Crane.*

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 22. 1736.



Porphyrion. The Purple Bird.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 9. 1735.

The Purple Bird.

Numb. LXXXIV.

THE *Porphyrio* is a kind of *Water Hen*; its Body is all over of a fine purple Colour, the Tail of a whitish ash Colour; its Bill, Legs and Feet are of a scarlet red, the Claws black; *Pliny* says that when it drinks it seems to bite the Water; and hath this Property by himself, to dip and whet his Meat now and then in Water, and then with its Foot instead of a Hand, to reach it to its Bill; the best of this kind, he says, are in *Comagene*; it hath three long Toes and one short back Toe, two forward, and one long Toe behind; the short Toe above it as it is drawn in the Plate seems to be of no use; Mr. *Willoughby* (in his *Ornithology*) says, neither *Gesner* nor *Aldrovandus*, nor himself had ever seen this Bird, but Pictures of it only, and seeing that the Pictures do much vary, and none of those that have compiled Histories of Animals, do profess themselves to have seen the *Porphyrio*; we sometimes doubted whether there were any such Bird in Nature, especially seeing some of those things which the Ancients attribute to it, as (for example) that it hath five Toes on each Foot, are without doubt false and fabulous; but because all the Pictures of it do agree in the Figure of its Bill, Legs and Feet, and some other Parts, we have now changed our Minds, and are more apt to believe the affirmative, *viz.* that there is such a Bird as they picture; let others (says he) who have the hap to see it describe it more exactly, and so remove all Doubts and Scruples concerning this matter out of the Minds of the Learned and Curious. This Bird I had out of the Collection of Sir *Thomas Lowther*.

The

The White Woodcock.

Numb. LXXXV.

ITS Bill was of a yellowish Colour, the Head, Throat, Breast, Belly and Thighs were white, the Hind part of the Neck, and side of the Breast had a few dark Feathers scattered here and there; the upper scapular Feathers are of a reddish brown, the rest of the scapular Feathers white, with red Edges; the covert and Quill-Feathers are white with a Cast of red, the Tail white, the Rump just above the Tail red; the Legs and Feet are yellow. I was ordered by Sir *Robert Abdy* to draw this Bird; it was shot by *Osay Macdowel* Esquire, and is preserved in a fine glass Case at the *Southampton Coffee-House* in *Chancery Lane*.

*The*



A White Woodcock.

Eleazar Albin Del. July 24. 1735.



The Jack Snipe or Tudcock.

E. Allin Del: 1737.

The Jack-Snipe or Jodcock.

Numb. LXXXVI.

IT weighed two Ounces; its length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Claws were ten Inches and a quarter, to the end of the Tail eight and a half; it is about half as big as a *Snipe*; the Colour of the Rump is a shining bleuish purple, like the Feathers of a Stare's back; the tips of the Feathers are white; the scapular Feathers covering the Back have their outward Border yellow, the middle part brown, with red Spots; their inner Border is of a shining blew, yet without any Mixture of purple: The Neck is parti-coloured of brown, white, and pale red; the top of the Head black, with a red Tincture; above the Eyes pass a broad Line of pale yellow; the Throat is of a pale red, painted with white and brown Spots; the Breast and Belly are white; between the Eyes and Bill is drawn a black Line or Border; the Males in this Kind differ from the Females neither in Colour, nor Magnitude. The prime Feathers of the Wings are in number twenty four, of which the first or outmost ten were brown or dusky; the tips of the next ten white; the three last or inmost on the outside the Shaft were streaked with red and black. The tips of the greater covert Feathers are white: The lesser Row of Wing Feathers are black, but partly tipped with red.

The Bill was two Inches long; the upper Chap a little longer than the nether, towards the end broad and rough, with Points (chamfered) yet the very outmost tip is smooth; the Legs are bare above the Knees, pale coloured with a dash of green, the Toes divided to the bottom, the Back-toe small, the Claws black. It feeds upon Beetles and other Insects.

It hides itself among Rushes, not rising sometimes till you are just ready to set your Foot upon it: It is taken by some for the Cock of the common Snipe; but upon dissecting of them, there is found both Male and Female of this small Kind.

The Poole-Snipe.

Numb. LXXXVII.

THE Bill is two Inches long, slender, of a dark red at the Base, and black towards the Point; the Tongue is sharp, slender and undivided, the upper Mandible longer and something crooked at the very tip; the Irides of the Eyes are yellow, the Nostrils oblong; the top of the Head, hind part of the Neck and Back are of a dusky brown with transverse waved dark Marks inclining to black, with light Edges; the fore part of the Neck a pale cinereous brown, with light waved Lines across; the first seven Quill-Feathers, and three of the first Row of Coverts incumbent on them black with light Edges: the rest of the Wing Feathers are brown, their Edges light: The Breast is spotted with large Spots of black; the Belly and Thighs are white, with a faint Shade of yellowish brown.

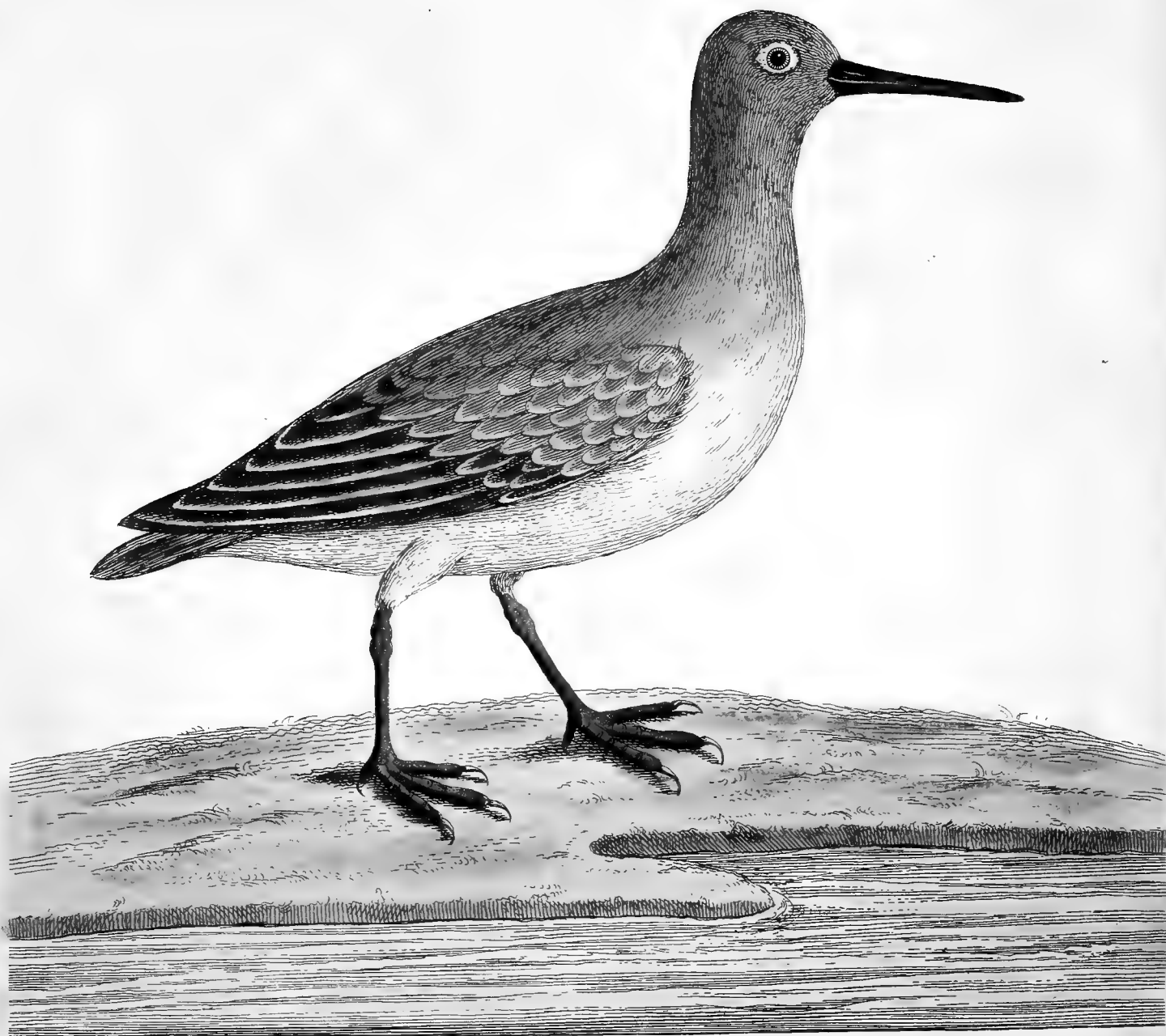
The Tail was short, made up of twelve brown Feathers marked with black and light Streaks across; it was bare above Knee, the Legs and Feet of a beautiful orange Colour, the back Toe small, having a very little Claw: It breeds in Marshes, and if any one comes near its Nest, it flies about, making a great Noise like the *Lapwing*.

This Bird differs from the *Totanus* of *Aldrovandus*, 1st in that it is much less, secondly that it hath a shorter Bill and Feet, thirdly in the dusky Colour of its Back, fourthly in the red Colour of its Legs and Feet.



The Pooles Snipe.

E. Albin Del: 1737.



The Tree niddle or female Stent.

E. Albin Del: 1737.

The Tree Widdle.

Numb. LXXXVIII.

THIS Bird was about the bigness of the Jack Snipe, Its Bill black, the Nostrils oblong, the Head and Neck of a pale dusky Colour, the Back and Wings something darker, the Quill-Feathers very dark, their exterior Edges light; the Belly and Thighs are white, the Tail was made up of twelve Feathers, their upper Sides dusky, their under side white: It was bare above Knee, the Legs and Feet black, the back Toe very small: This Bird was shot by a Gentleman near a Pond side, and was brought me by the name of the *Tree Widdle*; I believe this Name imposed on it is not right, I rather believe it to be the female Stent or Sanderling. See the *Male Vol. the second, Numb. 74.*



Mr. *Oldham's* Reve.

Numb. LXXXIX.

THE Bill was long, streight, and of a dark ash Colour; almost black; some small white Feathers from the Bill encompass the Eyes; the Head, Neck and Back were of a dusky brown; the Scapular and covert Feathers of the Wings light brown, and full of small white Specks; the Quill-Feathers dark brown, the Breast, and Belly white, lightly tinged with yellow; the Tail was made up of twelve short white Feathers motled with black; the Legs and Feet are black, and bare above Knee.

This Bird was shot by *Nathaniel Oldham* Esquire, as it was flying over his Gardens at *Eling*, near *Brantford* in *Middlesex*. I am inclined to believe it to be a Species of the Reve Kind, but very differing in the Colours of the Feathers and Legs.





This Bird was Shot by Mr. Oldham in his Garden at Eling. E. Albin Del: 1737.





The Bengall Water Rail.

Rallus Aquaticus Bengalensis.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 25. 1736.

The Bengall Water Rail.

Numb. XC.

THIS Bird was about the bigness of our English *Water-Rail*; its Bill was long and of a yellow Colour; the Eyes were encompassed with a Circle of white ending in a Point on the back part of the Head; the Irides yellow, the top of the Head white, the sides of the Face, and whole Neck of a dark brown; part of the Back, the Breast, Belly and Thighs white, the top of the Back, and the Wings green, except the first three or four Quill-Feathers which were purple, with five large orange coloured Spots in each Feather; the last Quill-Feather next the Body is white, the Tail short, made up of twelve Feathers coloured and spotted like those in the Wings; the Legs were bare above Knee, of a pale yellow Colour inclining to green, as was also the Feet, the Claws black. The Draught of this Bird I had of Mr. *Dandridge*, it was sent him from *Bengall* in the *East-Indies*.

*The*

The More-Hen.

Numb. XCI.

THE length from the point of the Bill to the end of the Feet was seventeen Inches and a half, to the end of the Tail thirteen and a half, the breadth, when the Wings were expanded, twenty two Inches and a half, the Bill from the Tip to the corners of the Mouth was more than an Inch long, of a dusky yellow green. The top of the Head, hind part of the Neck, Back and Wings are of a dark brown inclining to black; round the Scapular and out Edge of the Wing, as far as the lower Coverts, runs a Line of white; the Throat, Breast, Belly and Thighs are black, below the Vent and the under side of the Tail white; it had also four long slender white Feathers on the upper part of the Thigh behind; the Legs and Feet were of a fordid green Colour, the Toes long, the Claws black: It will feed very fat; its Flesh is very well tasted and as good as that of Teal: It gets its Food on grassy Banks and Borders of Rivers, and feeds on such Insects as it finds there. *See the Cock Vol. the second Numb 72.*

The



The Female More-hen.

Gallinula chloropus Major.

E. Albin Del. 1737.





The Petteril.

Eleazar Albin Del. Aug. 20. 1735.

The Petrel.

Numb. XCII.

ITS Bill was black, half an Inch long, the Nostrils placed in a Protuberance on the middle of the upper Mandible, which I never observed in any other Bird: The breadth, when the Wings were expanded, twelve Inches, length six Inches; the top of the Head and Back very dark, almost black; on the Rump is a large Spot of white, the Belly and Wings something paler; the Wings are an Inch and a quarter longer than the Tail, which was made up of twelve brown Feathers an Inch and a half long; the Leg was an Inch and a half and half a quarter: It was Web-footed, both Legs and Feet dark brown. When these Birds make towards a Ship at Sea they foretell a Storm at hand, and will keep behind the Stern of the Vessel, as a Shelter for them till the Storm is over; sometimes Flying and sometimes seeming to run on the Waves with incredible Swiftnefs, for which reason they have given it the Name of *Petrel* from *Peter's* walking on the Water.

This Bird I had from Consul *Sherwood*, who was pleased to lend it me to draw a Picture from it.

Mr. *Willoughby* calls a Bird which he describes something like it, but of different Colours, the *Storm Fink*. See his *Appendix* page 395.

See *Dampier's* Voyage Vol. the 3d, page 97. who calls it the *Petrel*.



The great Sea Loon from Newfoundland.

Numb. XCIII.

THE length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail is thirty five Inches, to the end of the Claws forty four; breadth, when the Wings are extended, four Foot five Inches; the Bill was five Inches long, black ending in a sharp white Point; the Head and upper part of the Neck are of a dusky brown. It had a white Spot under its Bill, and a Ring of white about its Neck, the lower part of the Neck green: The Back and covert Feathers of the Wings are black spotted with irregular Spots of white; the prime Feathers of the Wings are black, their exterior Edges white; the Breast and Belly are white, the Legs of a brown Colour nine Inches long; the outward Toe, which was the longest, was five Inches long: It was Web-footed like a Goose; it feeds altogether on Fish.

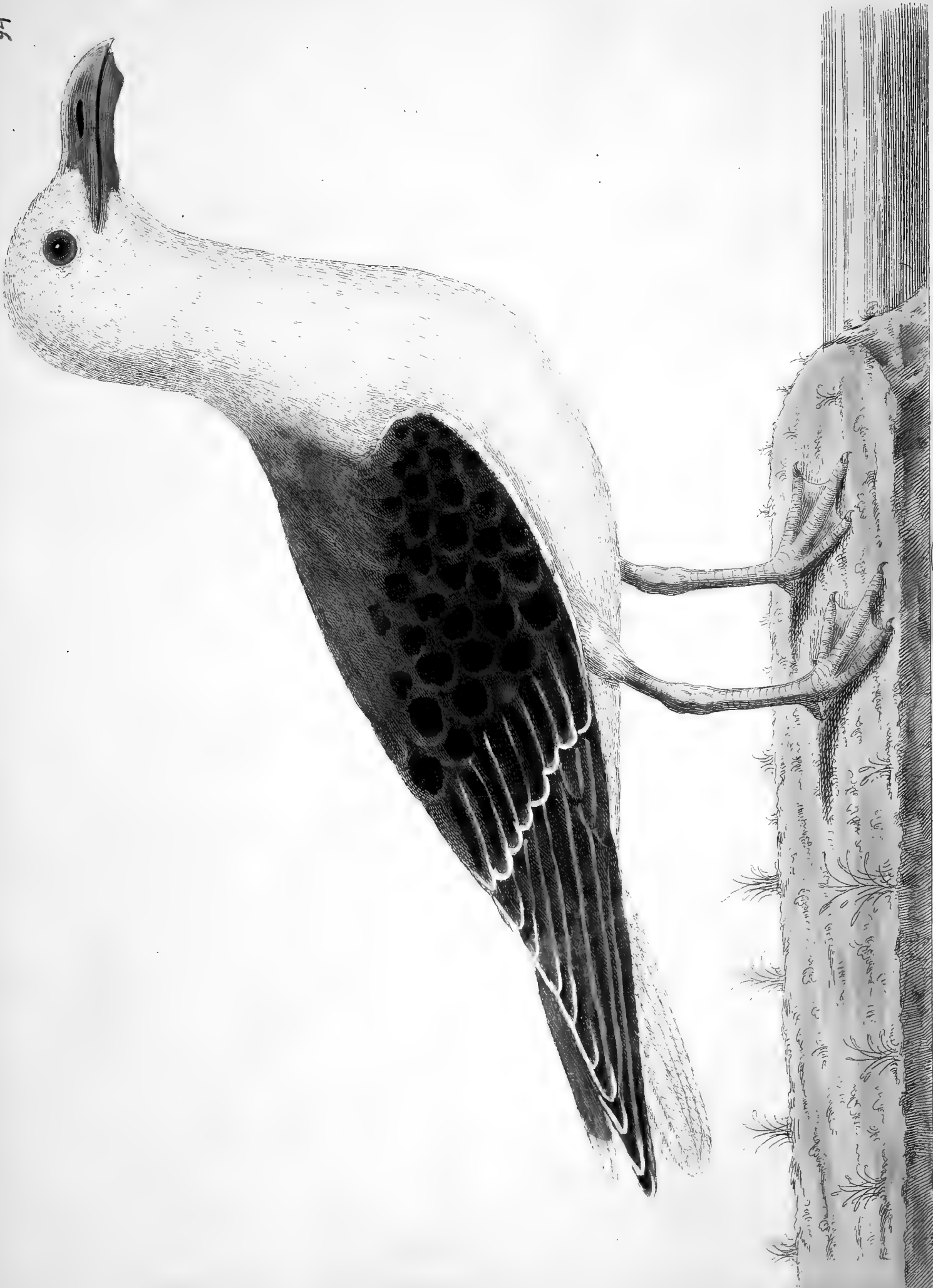
It was brought from *Newfoundland*, and presented to the *Right Honourable the Lord Ilay*, who was pleased to lend it me, to draw its Picture.

The



The great Speckled Loon from Newfoundland

Aleazar Allin Del. Aug. 7. 1735.



The great black and white Gull.

Numb. XCIV.

IT was the biggest of all the Gulls I have yet seen; it weighed four Pounds and ten Ounces; its length from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail was twenty six Inches; its breadth from tip to tip of the Wings distended sixty six Inches; its Bill was orange Colour, compressed sideways more than three Inches long, something hooked at the end, the lower Mandible underneath bunched out into a Knob very red, the Nostrils oblong.

The Irides of the Eyes are of a beautiful red, both Head, Neck, Breast, Belly and Tail are white; the middle of the Back and the Wings are black, the tips of the Quill and covert Feathers white.

The Tail was six Inches long, made up of twelve Snow white Feathers; its Legs and Feet were flesh Colour the Claws black; it had a small Back-toe, a wide Mouth, a long Tongue, and a large Gullet; it preys upon Fishes, out of the Stomach of one dissected was taken a Plaice intestine. It had a great Liver divided into two Lobes with a Gall adhering; short and small blind Guts; a musculous Stomach, and an oblong Spleen.

The Razor-Bill.

Numb. XCV.

IS not so big as the tame Duck: Between the tips of the Wings, when spread, it was twenty seven Inches broad; its Head, Neck, Back and Tail, in general its whole upper side, is black: Its Belly and Breast as far as the middle of the Throat white. The upper part of the Throat under the Chin hath something of a dusky or purplish black. Each Wing has twenty eight Quill-Feathers; the tips of all the covert Feathers to the eleventh are white. The Tail is three Inches long, made up of twelve Feathers; the exterior shorter by degrees than the interior: The Excess of the two middlemost above the next to them is greater than that of the rest.

The Bill from the tip to the angles of the Mouth is two Inches long, of a deep black, narrow or compressed sideways; a little beyond the Nostrils in the upper Mandible there is engraven a Furrow or Incision deeper than that of the *Coulter-Neb*; as far as this Groove the Bill is covered with a thick, short, soft Down, like the Nap of *Velvet*; the upper Chap is crooked at the end, concave and over-hanging the lower: Both are of equal length, channelled with two transverse Furrows or Grooves (the upper for the most part with three;) that next the Head which is the widest, and almost crosses the whole Bill, being white: from each Eye to the corner of the upper Mandible is a narrow whitish Line: The Mouth within is of a lovely yellow; the Eyes hazel Colour; the Legs are situate as in the *Yengum* and *Coulter-Neb*, of a black Colour, as are also the Feet and Claws; it wants the back-Toe. It lays, sits and breeds up its young ones on the Ledges of the craggy Cliffs and steep Rocks by the Sea Shores; their Eggs are large and white varied with black Spots: This Bird was sent me out of *Yorkshire* by my very good Friend Mr. *Knowlton* Gardiner to my *Lord Burlington*.

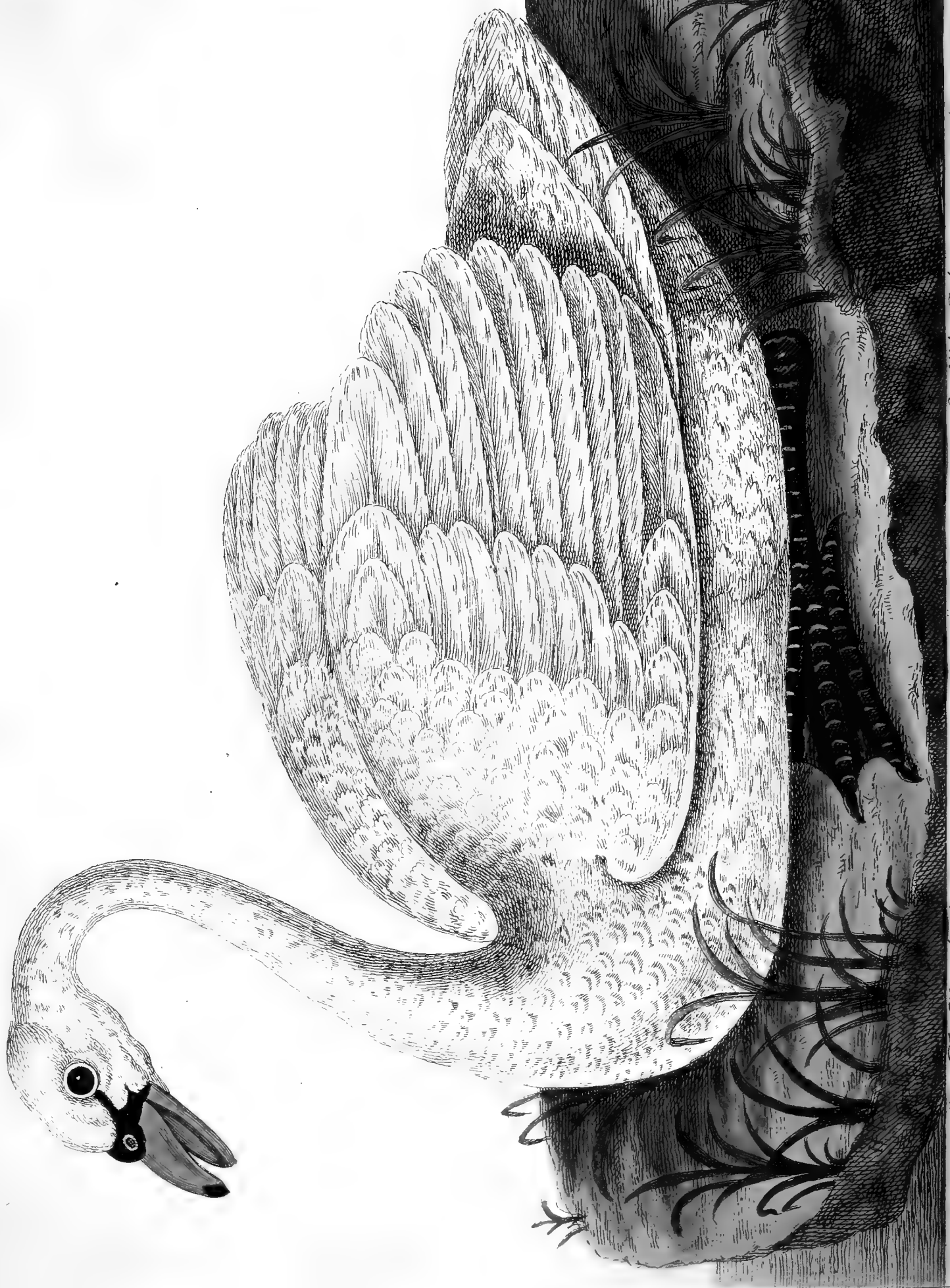
The



Alca Fodori.

The Ark or Razor Bill.

Eleazar Allen Del. Aug. 19. 1736.



The Swan.

Numb. XCI.

THIS Bird is the biggest of all the whole-footed Water-fowl with broad Bills, it weighed twenty pounds; from the tip of the Bill to the end of the Tail were fifty five Inches, to the end of the Feet fifty seven; the distance between the tips of the Wings extended, was seven foot and eight Inches.

The whole Body is covered with a soft and delicate Plumage, in the old ones purely white, in the young ones grey; the Quill of the greater Wing Feathers of this Bird are greater than in the *Wild Swan*; the Bill in the young ones of the first Year is of a led Colour, having a round Nail as it were at the tip, and a black Line on each side, from the Nostrils to the Head; from the Eyes to the Bill is a triangular Space, bare of Feathers, of a black Colour, the Base whereof respects the Bill, the Vertex the Eyes. In old ones the Bill is red, the Hook or Nail at the end being black: at the Base of the Bill grows a great Lobe of tuberosus Flesh of a black Colour, bending forward or downward; this is much larger in the Male than in the Female; the space under the Eyes always continues black: The Tongue is indented or toothed; the Legs and Feet black, bare a little above Knee. The inmost Toe hath a lateral Membrane appendant: The Claws are black.

It is a very long-liv'd Fowl, so that it is thought to attain the Age of three hundred Years; they feed on Fish, Herbs growing in the Water, their Roots and Seeds, Worms, Insects, and Shell-Fish. *Albertus* writes truly, that its Flesh is black and hard. As the Bird itself is far bigger than a Goose, so its Flesh is blacker, harder, and tougher, having groffer Fibres hard of Digestion, of a bad melancholic Juice; yet for its Rarity serves as a Dish to adorn great Mens Tables at Feasts and Entertainments, being else no desirable Dainty. It lays seven or eight Eggs, and sits near two Months before its young ones are hatcht.

The Muscovy Drake and Duck.

Numb. XCVII. XCVIII.

THE Drake is of a middle Size, between a *Goose*, and a *Duck*; its Bill is short and broad, hooked at the end; the upper Mandible hath a round tuberos piece of Flesh growing between the Nostrils, representing a small red *Cherry*; it is red towards the end, the Hook black; the Irides of the Eyes are white round; it is a red fleshy Substance like that on the top of the Bill.

The top of the Head and Neck are dusky, motled with white, the Back and Wings of an odd Mixture of Colours, viz. dark brown, red, purple, green, and white; the Breast and Belly are white, with some few brown Feathers here and there; the Legs and Feet orange Colour.

The Penis of this Bird is very large, being an Inch thick and four or five Inches long, and red like Blood, they are a very profitable Bird, if you feed them well, the Hen laying a great many Eggs, and in a short time hatching a great number of Ducklings; their Flesh hath a pleasant Taste, different from that of the common Duck; the Hen is of the same Colours of the Cock, and sometimes white, and has not that round Cherry-like Excrescence on the upper Mandible.

The

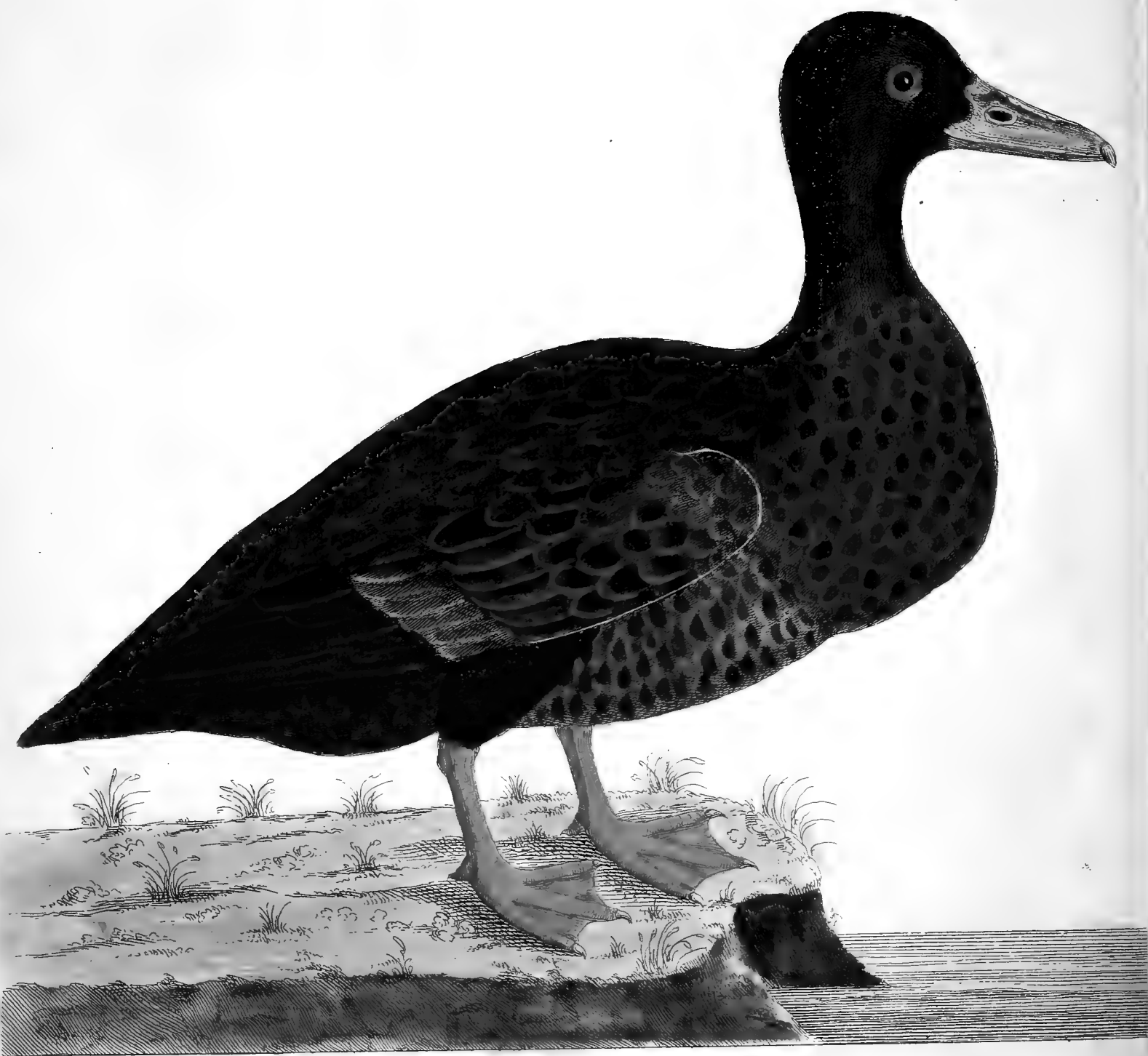


Muscovy Drake

Anas Moschata

E. Allin del. June 21. 1730





The Madagasker Duck.

Eleazar Albin Del. July. 20. 1735.

The Madagascar Duck.

Numb. XCIX.

IT is something larger than the *tame Duck*, the Bill of a yellowish brown, the Irides of the Eyes of a fine red, the Head and Neck of a dusky green, the Back a dark purple with a Mixture of blew, the Edges of the Feathers red, the Breast a dusky brown, the exterior Edges of each Feather red, the lower Belly brown, the scapular Feathers green, some edged with red; the upper Scapulars dusky with a Mixture of blew, as was also the first Row of Coverts, and all the Quills their Edges red; the second Row of Coverts green, the Legs and Feet orange Colour; this Bird was of so shining a beautiful Colour, as cannot rightly be expressed in Words: The Breed came first from *Madagascar* in *East India*, and was in the Possession of a *Merchant* at *Ponders End* near *Enfield*, who was so good as to let me have some of the Breed to oblige some Gentlemen that had a mind to them.



The upright Duck.

Numb. C.

THE Bill was green with a brownish Cast, the Irides of the Eyes white, the Top of the Head black; from the upper Base of the Bill a white Line furrounds the top of the Head under the black, the rest of the Head is of a dark Colour, intermixt with green and red, which according to the Reflection of the Light makes it look very beautiful; its Neck was variegated with black and white Feathers, the Breast and Belly white, the sides of the Belly under the Wings, the Thighs and Vent of a dark Colour inclining to black; the Wing feathers brown, their exterior Edges white.

The Back was dark with a Mixture of Rainbow Colours as on the Head, the Legs and Feet of a dusky yellow; this Bird carries itself more upright than any else of the Duck Kind in its walking, and for that reason they give it the Name of the upright Duck. These I had of Mr. Nesbet a Gentleman curious in Fowls.

The

*Upright Duck**Anas arrectus.**E. Albin del. June 21. 1736*



The Double Eared Bat.

C. Ulbrin Del. 1737.

The Batt or Flutter-Mouse.

Numb. CI.

IS a Creature between a Bird and a Beast, of which there are three Kinds, that we know of, *viz.* the small common sort, frequent in *England*; another sort about one fourth bigger than the common with large double Ears about an Inch and a half long; and a third Kind brought from the *Indies*, one of which is now in the Possession of Mr. *Dandridge*, whose Body is twelve Inches long, breadth, when the Wings were expanded, two Foot, its Head and Neck resembling a Fox both in Colour and Shape, the rest of the Body and Wings black. This is the largest I ever saw: In the small ones there is no remarkable Difference, but the size of their Parts. These Animals partake of the four-footed Kind in the Make of the Head, which agrees with those of the Mouse or Rat kind; the shape of the Trunk of their Bodies likewise is much the same; and are both covered with Hair: They also bring forth their young ones perfectly formed, like the four-footed kind, and give them suck. They partake of the Bird kind in having only two Legs, besides the Hooks at the Pinions of their Wings: they have the Power of flying, the Note or Voice of these Animals is between the chirping of Birds, and the cry of four-footed Beasts; it is said the Batt sleeps all the Winter in Holes of old Houses and Walls; it very rarely appears in the Day time, but flies in the Dusk of the Evening only; the Wings of a Batt are wonderful strange, consisting of one intire Skin, webb'd together like the Feet of Water-Fowl; the Claws or Hooks on the tops of the Wings this Creature makes use of, to hang by to any thing it is minded; whilst it is either feeding, or sleeping &c.

It feeds on *Bacon*, *Cheese*, &c. This I had from Sir *Robert Abdy*, which he found with several more in a hollow Tree in his Park.

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